The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 9—No. 30. FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, January 27, 1849. Whole No. 832.

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE,—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets Third Story.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum in Advance: TwoDollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months. Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publishee

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar perSquare of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A libera allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

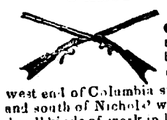
Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

Drugs & Chemicals.

1000 ozs Quinine	125 " Turkey Opium
30 " Salacin	150 " Yellow Barks
500 " Pipirine	300 " ditto Powd.
200 " Ext. Bark	200 " Blue Mass London
100 lb Red Barks	
200 " ditto Powd.	500 " Senna Ind. & Alex.
300 " Calomel Engl	
300 " Aloes Soo.	200 " Sarsa Hond.
350 " Rhubarb Powd.	100 " Ipicac Powd.
150 " Jalap Powd.	200 ozs Benzoic Acid
100 " Quicksilver	50 " Morphia Sulp. & Acet.
10 lbs Iodin	
10 " Jodide Pottassa	

Just received and for sale very low by H. B. REED.

Gunsmithing, &c.



J. C. CAMPBELL informs the public that he has commenced business on his own account, in the shop at the west end of Columbia street, near the basin, and south of Nichols' warehouse, where he will do all kinds of work in his line, either making or repairing. NEW RIFLES made to order in the latest improved style, and warranted equal to any in the United States Any one wanting a good gun—one he can depend on to kill or hit the mark at any distance—is invited to call and try his work.

*** Locks repaired, Keys fitted, and all kinds of Jobbing done.*

Fort Wayne, Feb 4, 1848, y31.

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, several valuable tracts of improved and wild lands, situated in Allen county. Persons wishing to settle in this county, would find this a favorable opportunity to procure farms. THOS. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE.

THE Valuable Mill property belonging to Fairfield & Freeman 14 miles south of Fort Wayne, and known as their own. This property consists of a Flouring Mill with three run of stones in good order—a first rate new Saw Mill, with a house attached to it to make shingles, lath, and put up other machinery. Also, a dwelling house, stables, a house for Country customers, and every convenience, and about 9 acres of land and any other privilege on the East side of the River.—This stream affords a plenty o water at any season of the year, and its situation makes it the best mill property in the west.

Mr. Freeman's health isso poor he cannot attend to the business, and not being convenient for me to attend, as I live to far off, &c.—The payments will be easy, as I am not much in want of money. I should like to ke a shot in the locker. Persons wishing to purchase please call on the subscriber.

ASA FAIRFIELD.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 5, 1846. 6

SHAWLS.—A splendid assortment o Wo Stradilla, and Cashmere Shawls for saleby Oct 15, 1847. HILL, WILSON & Co.

GLOVES & MITTENS—every kind. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

ZEPHYR HOODS, and Comforters, at E. D. BARTLETT & Co's

COLLINS' And Simmons' AXES for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL

IRON of a ll sorts and sizes for sale by S & S. W. EDSALL.

WINDOW GLASS of all the largest sizes—22 by 24, 18 by 22, 16 by 20, 12 by 18 14 by 20, 12 by 16, &c. H. B. REED.

PALM LEAF HATS from one to four shillings, ribbon in the bargain, also a few left of those splendid split Straw Hats, price shan't say until you call and see at the Niagara Store.

More Light.

JUST received 20 boxes Star and Mould Candles. S. & W. S. EDSALL

CREWELS.—Every shade and color; also variety of beautiful patterns for work. MRS. DYKES.

Groceries.

50 Bags Rio Coffee.
20 bbls N. O. Sugar.
500 lbs. Loaf "
500 " Crushed "
500 " Pulv'd "
10 Half Chests Fresh Teas.
Pepper, Spices, &c. &c;, for sale low
Oct. 15, 1847. HILL WILSON & Co.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and all kinds of VESTINGS, a good assortment for sale cheap by S. & W. L. EDSALL.

WHITE FISH.—26 bls. of White Fish, prime articlee just rec'd and for sale by HILL, WILSON & CO.

Printer's Ink.

H. B. REED has on hand and intend keeping a constant supply of James superior *NEWS INK*, to which he invites the attention of Printers. It is warrantd.

Teams Wanted!!

A. B. MILLER will give constant employment to almost any number of teams that may want to haul Lumber and Wheat from his Store and Mills in Noble County. All persons wishing such employment will do well call at A. B. Miller's, either at his store in Fort Wayne or Ligonier, July 27, '48.

BUGGY FOR SALE.—A new Buggy with 2 seats, calculated for one or two Horses will be sold on application to A. B. Miller

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

C. A. GREY informs his friends and the public that he has just filled up *"the Old Store"* with a general assortment of NEW

Fall & Winter Dry Goods Groceries, &c.,

It is needless to enumerate all the articles, or to make any ridiculous brag about the quality or cheapness of his goods, as his friends know that in these respect he is always ahead of all competition. He will merely remark that his assortment is complete, and as he does burines entirely on the cash principle, and buys exclusively for cash, he is enabled to sell as cheap or

Cheaper than any other Store in the Country!

Purchasers will therefore find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Oct. 21, 1848. 3m16.

SEASONED Flooring for sale by A. B. MILLER

Notice.

THE Firm of SAMUEL HANNA & SONS was dissolved in July last. This is to give notice to all concerned, that the notes and accounts due said firm, both in this county and Noble, have been put in the hands of Mr. WM. C. TAYLOR for collection, who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. Many persons owing have been repeatedly called on for payment, and as often neglected to pay, until I have ocome ashamed to ask them again; but I assure all persons indebted that unless their attention is immediately directed to the subject, they will find those claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 29th, 1847. if—22.

TESTED BY THOUSANDS!!

And Unanimously Approved!!!

BLEEDING PILES CURED.

[From Manheim Centre, Herkimer County, N. Y.]

Dr. Wright—Dear Sir:—

IT is with pleasure that I certify to the efficacy of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

I had long been afflicted with the BLEEDING PILES, and had used many prescribed remedies to no purpose. Your agent at Little Falls persuaded me to give the Pills a trial, and it is with extreme gratification that I say they ENTIRELY CURED ME, which has induced me to believe that whenever a fair trial is made of them, they will be found a cheap, speedy, and effectual remedy for the above complaint.

JESSE LEWIS, Blacksmith.

April 20, 1848.

Mr. Lewis is a well known and respectable citizen of Herkimer county, N. Y., and considered himself incurable. Since his recovery, through the use of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, he has adopted them as his only Family Medicine, and considers them the best he ever had in his house, not only for himself but down to the *Youngest Child.*

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

[From Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.]

Mr. Wright—Dear Sir—I have found your Indian Vegetable Pills a valuable remedy in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, and in all *Bilious Disorders*. I am also in the habit of recommending them to FEMALES in particular cases. I observe them to operate in the system without producing debility or pain, leaving it in a healthy condition. JOHN DOANE, M. D.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

[From Norton Hall, Green County, N. Y.]

Dr. Wright:—We have used and sold your Indian Vegetable Pills for three years past, and do not hesitate to recommend them to our friends and customers as the best Family Medicine now in use. M. & L. RAMSDELL, M. D.

DYSPEPSIA.

This complaint, like all others, may be traced to corrupt humors. The gastric juice, fluid peculiar to the stomach when secred from bad blood, is deficient in those wonderful solvent properties which are so essential to digestion; consequently, the food is not properly dissolved in the stomach, the body is parted, and indeed all the function of the body are deranged. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found peculiarly adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Consequently as they drive out the root of cause of every form of disease, they are *absolutely certain to cure Dyspepsia.*

When dyspepsia, or indigestion, is accompanied with headache, pain in the side and breast, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, &c., Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken in such quantities as to operate copiously by the bowels, and repeated every night until pain or distress of every description is after which, smaller doses, taken merely with a view to keeping the bowels regular, will in a short time restore the body to a state of sound health.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

When stagnant and corrupt humors, which are the cause of every malady, are lodged in the liver, either a torpid or inflamed state of his organ is sure to follow, which if not speedily removed, by vegetable purging, will sooner or later end in what is termed a confirmed Liver Complaint.

The symptoms in this form of disease are various, according to the degree of inflammation, or the particular part of the liver which is affected. Sometimes the pain is so insiderable that an inflammation is not even suspected; but when the obstruction occurs humors are permitted to accumulate, the pain in the side becomes more acute, extending through to the shoulder, attended with a difficulty of lying on the left side, the want of appetite, costiveness, &c., sometimes the patient is troubled with a dry cough, great thirst, with a pale or yellowish color of the skin and eyes.

In order to cure this disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills must be taken in such a manner as to keep up constant and free discharges by the bowels. By this means, the morbid humors which are lodged on the liver (speaking metaphorically) will keep up their line of march for the various sewers or outlets of the body, the finer particles will pass off by the skin, the fluid portion by the urine, and the courser particles, such as cannot escape by any other outlet, will pass off by the bowels.

If the pain and inflammation be great, the patient should take from three to six pills, and repeat the same every twelve hours, until the pain is gone, after which, small doses, say from two to four pills, once in twenty-four hours, should be continued until sound health is thoroughly established.

Agents in Allen County.—Turk & McMakin, Fort Wayne Nicholas Schuckman, New Haven. J. B. Hanna, Huntertown.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!

Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outer appearance, the original article. The safest course is to purchase from the agents only one or more of whom will be found in every town or county in the State.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race-st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont-st., Boston. 24ly.

SADDLERY,

At Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Cincinnati with a large stock of LEATHER AND HARDWARE, which he is now manufacturing into *Saddles Harness, Trunks, Saddle-bags, Carpet-bags, Bridles, Collars,* and every other article that belongs to his line of business, and will sell at wholesale or retail lower than can be bought in any of the eastern cities, and will warrant all work to be well done.

N. B.—Shop opposite Jones' Block, and one door west of J. Lillie's Hotel; don't forget the place, for I am determined not to be undersold by any person here or elsewhere.

SAMUEL H. SHOAFF.

Fort Wayne, May 27, 1848. y47.

BLANK BOOKS.

THE attention of County Officers and others is called to a large and extensive stock of BLANK WORK now opening at WALKER'S, No. 2, Hanna's Block, consisting of Quartos, Cap, Demy, and Medium *Ledgers, Pockets, Records, and Journals.* Memorandums of all kinds. A liberal discount made to those who wish them to sell again. Call and examine.

C. R. WALKER.

Fort Wayne, May 6.

RAISINS, Lemon Syrup, Ground Spices, &c just received by A. B. MILLER.

LOAF SUGAR, Powdered, a first rate article for bar use, for sale by A. B. MILLER.

Air Tight Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY Patents, from Gephart Marshall & Co's Foundry, Dayton, Ohio, warran ed two years, for sale at S. & W. S. EDSALL'S,

TEA KETTLES, BAKE OVENS—Together with all kinds of Pots, Skillets and Spiders, for sale by A. B. MILLER.

LINEN CAMBRIC.—A splendid article at the FARMERS' DEPOT.

TOBACCO.—The lovers of "the weed" can find the cheapest and best article in the market at the new Grocery and Variety Store. D. HUDSON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(Continued from last week.)

Distant now as are our possessions upon the Pacific, if we would desire to extend to them the benefits and blessings of the American Union, and unite them with us in the bonds of an ever augmenting commerce and intercourse, there is at present nothing but steamships that can perform these important duties, in connection with a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. Such a road would always be useful for our trade from the Atlantic and the Gulf, with the western coast of America, and at least for heavy products with Asia, and especially with that portion of it near to or south of the Equator, with the Islands in the Indian Ocean and with Australia, even if at some distant period a railroad should unite the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Mississippi, with our harbors upon the Pacific. That such a road will be made at some future perion upon the most practicable route, is not doubted, although from the time and capital required, its completion unfortunately may be remote; but the railroad which private enterprise could build within a year or two across the Isthmus, would answer all our present purposes, and would at once bring New York within ten days of the Pacific, and within thirty days of China, and New Orleans still nearer, maintaining also the important communication between our own harbors on the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific. The estimates required by law from this department for the revenue likely to accrue from foreign commerce with all our ports, including those upon the Pacific, must depend upon future events. If private enterprise should soon construct the railroad across the Isthmus, if an adequate number of steamships in continuation of the beneficral system already commenced, should facilitate the trade between Asia and our Pacific ports, bringing them within twenty days of Asia, with the best steamers in sufficient number, starting at regular periods for the Atlantic and the Gulf to Chagres, and Oregon and California to Panama, to Asia, and to the whole Western coasts of America, the commerce of all our ports would be incalculably increased, and the revenue collected on the Pacific, rise in a few years to several millions of dollars per annum. Nor is it only with those nations of Asia, with whom we already have treaties, that the steamship would increase our commerce, but it would introduce it together with diplomatic relations into vast regions of the East, with whom we have formed no treaties, estimated to contian one hundred and thirty-five millions of people. Many of these are large and populous empires, abounding in specie and in many articles which we need but do not produce, and desiring also our products and manufactures in exchange.—Among those empires with whom we have no treaties and little or no trade, are Persia, Corea, Cochin China, Phirmah and Japan, with whom nothing but the steamship can successfully introduce our commerce. Among those is the empire of Japan, highly advanced in civilization, containing fifty millions of people seperated but two weeks by steam from our western coast. Its foreign trade is now nearly confined to two Dutch vessels, although it is separated from Holland by 13,000 miles, and from our own Pacific coasts only by 1,500 miles. Its commerce can be secured to us by persevering and peaceful efforts. Our steamship would pass on their way to China through the narrow channel separating the two great islands composing the empire of Japan, monthly or weekly in sight of both their coasts, and by thus familiarising then with our mercantile marine, extending their knowledge, overcoming their prejudice and opening to them new views of their own true interests, would soon unseal their ports to our commerce. The acquisition of our immense coast upon the Pacific, and the introduction there of our steamships, especially when private enterprise shall unite the ocean by an Isthmus, as remarked in my annual report of December, 1846, *"revolutionize in one favor the commerce of the world, and more rapidly advance our greatness, wealth and power, than any event which has occured since the adoption of the Constitution."* The same great subject was again referred to in my annual report of Dec., 1847, as *"a new commercial era,"* requiring *"ocean steamers in addition to sailing vessels,"* as connecting us *"with China containing nearly one-third of the population of the Globe."*

Our ports upon the Gulf, with those upon both oceans fronting upon Europe from the east, and Asia from the west, occupying the the central position between all the continents of the globe, nearer to them all by convenient routes than any other nation including an easy access to the whole interior of our own country, we want only the ocean steamships of adequate strength, speed and numbers, to give us the command of the trade of all nations.—Nor should we forget that in carrying our trade among the great and populous nations of Asia, and facilitating intercourse with that region, passing from coast to coast in the short period of twenty days, and with monthly or weekly steamships the light of christianity following the path of commerce would return, with all its blessings, to the east from which it rose. In those regions commerce must be the precursor of christianity; commerce which teaches peace and intercourse between nations; which declares that man is not the enemy of man, nor nation, but that the interests of all countries of all mankind, are identical, and that they will all advance most rapidly under the general influence of an unrestricted reciprocal trade and intercourse. By our recent acquisition upon the Pacific, Asia has suddenly become our neighbor, with a placid intervening ocean, inviting our steamships upon the track of a commerce greater than that of all Europe combined. This commerce is ours, if our merchants and government should, by their united energies, secure for us, with Asia, a rapid and frequent communication by steam. Our products and our manufacturers, and especially our course cotten fabrics, are precisely what are desired by several hundred millions of their people, who will send us back in return their rich productions, so few of which are raised within our own limits. From our coast on the Pacific, as well as from the Gulf and the Atlantic, and the Isthmus route, we would be much nearer to the west coast of America, as well as Asia than any European power, and with the best steamships in adequate number, with the greater certainty of the voyage, of the period of arrival and departure, and economy of time and saving of interest, and with diminished cost of carriage, we would ultimately supply the western coast of America, as well as Asia, with our products and manufactures on better terms than any European nation. We would in time receive the productions of the east in exchange not only for our own consumation, but to be warehoused in our ports as entrepets for the supply of Europe, and, so far as European fabrics should reack Asia and the western coast of America, they would ultimately pass chiefly through our hands as factors and in our vessels, events which would very soon give us the command of the trade and specie of the world.

From these great events the whole country would derive vast benefits, but especially the city of New York. It would become the depot and store-house, and entrepot of the commerce of the world, the centre of business and exchanges, the clearing house of international trade and business, the place where assorted cargoes of our own products and manufactures, as well as those of all foreign countries, would be sold and reshipped, and the point to which specie and bullion would flow as the great creditor city of the worth for the adjustment of balances, as the factor of all nations, and the point whence this specie would flow into the interior of our country through all the great channels of internal trade and intercourse. With these great events accomplished, and with abundant facilities for the warehousing of foreign and domestic goods at New York, it must eventually surpass in wealth, in commerce, and population, any European emporium, whilst as a necessary consequence, all our other cities and every portion of the Union, and all our great interests would derive corresponding advantages. Our merchants, as must have been expected in any new enterprise, encountered some difficulties in putting their first lines of steamships into full and successful operation, but these obstacles they are rapidly overcoming. They encountered similar difficulties in the commencement of their first line of packet ships, which soon, however, outstripped those of all other countries; and the same success with a liberal governmental policy in the outset of their great enterprise, will soon follow as regards these ocean steamships.

In view of the rapidly augmenting trade between our ports on both oceans, I recommend that an act be passed by Congress, under which all products and fabrics may cross the isthmus of Panama, under the provisions of our most important recent treaty with New Grenada; that foreign goods may be taken from our warehouses and landed in our ports on either ocean or the gulf, in the same manner that goods now warehoused in any port, may be taken into and re-warehoused in another. To prevent frauds upon the revenue, it will be necessary to provide for the appointment of agents or consuls to reside at Chagres and Panama, in the same manner as now authorised by Congress in regard to Chihuahua, under the act of 3d of March. 1845. If this should not be done, our commerce will be forced twelve thousand miles out of its course through the long voyage around Cape Horn. The drawback of the duties on foreign goods exported to Chihuahua, by the routes of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers, should be extended to that by the Rio Grande, as well as to such other routes through Texas as may be found safe and practicable. A port of entry should be established at the north of the Rio Grande, as well as at such other points on that river as may be necessary to guard our revenue laws from invasion on that frontier, and to secure the interior trade with Mexico. The drawback of duty should also be allowed on goods exported to Monterey and Saltillo, and perhaps other important interior towns in Mexico, and the same conditions as are now applicable to Chihuahua. In recommending the regulations before referred to for the transit of goods across the isthmus of Panama, I would respectfully suggest the extension of the same privilege to the routes by the Mexican isthmus of Tehuantepec, by lake Nicaragua, by the Rio Atrato and San Juan, to go into effect whenever the same right of transit can be obtained from ocean to ocean.—Some, if not all of these routes, may be traversed by railroads, and may become important as well as that by Chagres and Panama, for our foreign and coastwise commerce between the two great oceans, as well as for the interior trade of with Mexico, New Grenada, and Central America, and the transit of the Mexican isthmus would be highly advantageous to the whole country, but especially to the valley of the Mississippi and its great depot, the city of New Orleans, so near the Pacific by that new and important route.

In connection also with our supply of the precious metals from the interior of these countries, as well as from Peru and Chili, and the transportation of our gold and other minerals from California, these routes may all become useful. The collector at Dan Diego, should be authorised to appoint a deputy at some port in our territory as near as may be to the juncture of the rivers Gila and Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California, with a view to our future trade on that Gulf, as authorised by the recent treaty with Mexico, in connection with Lower California, and the adjoining Mexican States of Sonora and Sualoa, so rich in the precious metals and containing the important ports of Guayamas and Mazatlan.

I renew the recommendation heretofore made by me for reciprocal free trade between the Canadas and the United States, in all articles of the growth, manufacture, or production of either country. I recommend also the passage of a law tendering a similar reciprocity to Mexico. It is known that the Canadas, with the consent of Great Britain, (and it is believed New Brunswick adjoining New England,) also would cheerfully accept the reciprocity. The advantages to the Canadas would be great as well as to our ports on the Lakes, the St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic, accompanied by increased tolls and business on our intermediate mail roads and canals.

With our neighboring republic of Mexico, now revising her tariff, so rich in precious metals and dye stuffs, and other raw material of manufacture, with whom it is our true interest to encourage the most friendly relations, and reciprocal and unrestricted commerce, although she may not at once enact a reciprocal statute, yet it is clearly her interest to do so, and with such an offer standing upon our statute book, it would receive the attention of that republic, and in time be adopted; and meanwhile it would present to Mexico, the best evidence of our anxious desire to maintain with her the most friendly relations, together with free and reciprocal commerce and intercourse.

The Mexican tariff prepared by this department and enforced by the President of the United Stated, with a view to military contributions in Mexico, added several millions of dollars to our means during the recent contest, as aided the credit and loans of the Government. It was a new but a salutary example set to beligerents in all future wars, not to destroy their own commerce and that of neutral and friendly powers, by embargoes and blockades of the ports of the enemy, but to diminish the evils and losses of wars by encouraging our own commerce and that of all the rest of the world with the enemy's ports at more moderate duties, at the same time devolving upon the enemy instead of our own people, as large a portion as practicable of the burthens and expense of the contest, so as to bring it to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

This example so favorable to neutral nations mitigating so much the loosses of wars, substituting commerce instead of embargoes and blockades, was received with high satisfaction by all the powers with whom we were at peace and is believed at the same time to have had no inconsiderable influence in accelerating the peace with Mexico. The measure was a step in advance of the progress of commerce and civilization. It was an example worthy to be set to all nations by the United States, and was so warmly approved by all countries that if unfortunately for mankind wars should hereafter occur, and especially a general European war, the danger of which many apprehend to be imminent, the American president would probably be adopted by other powers, leaving all ports of the enemy open to neutral commerce, and the consequent gain to our country incalculable. We should not only have gained the great principle for which we have so long contended, that free ships make free goods in trading with the ports of a neutral when in her own possession, but we should also terminate the system of actual as well as paper blockades, and leave our commerce uninterrupted in the ports of all belligerants. This consideration is rendered more momentous by the fact that our future position it is hoped, in all time to come, will be that of a neutral, and that as the result in part of our wonderful military power displayed in our recent and glorious achievements and unparalleled vistories as well as from the development of our extraordinary monied resources more than one hundred millions of dollars having been offered by our own capitalists at a premium for a government six per cent. stock upon advertisements for less than one half of that sum, we shall be permitted the enjoy hereafter the blessings of uninterrupted peace with all the world.

Among the important results of that reduced Mexican tariff as prepared by this Department, is the light thrown by its operations upon the commerce and revenue of Mexico, and the demonstration that both would be augmented by its provisions. So strong has been the effect produced, that a proposition to remove the prohibitations on nearly all our exports to Mexico, existing under the old system, was carried in one House, at the recent session of the Mexican Congress, leaving, it is hoped, only the details to be perfected, at some future session—a measure that would open new markets to our products and fabrics, prove highly beneficial to Mexico, and unite the neighboring republics in the more intimate and friendly relations of an increasing reciprocal commerce and intercourse.

I renew the recommendations contained in all my annual reports for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York. That city, our great commercial metropolis, is advancing to its ultimate position (so important to the whole country) as the emporium of universal commerce, the centre of international exchanges, and the storehouses of the products of the world. To attain this result, we must secure for our great emporium (in competition with foreign cities) the command of her due proportion of coin and bullion. Now it is clear, that when bullion cannot be coined, and no re coinage can take place, this cannot be accomplished. America is the great continent of the precious metals; they are now found in extraordinary qualities in our own Union and to a great extent in countries adjacent, yet nearly all this coin and bullion is diverted to other countries, and especially to Great Britain, being of the chief instruments in aiding that country in maintaining her command of the business of the world. By steamships and by exports of her own products and fabrics, she accumulates coin and bullion in London, and provide for their coinage in the least time and without expense; and yet in our own commercial emporium we have no mint, or even a branch mint, for the important process of coinage. If we would command the commerce of all nations, it must be through some one American commercial emporium, the great centre of our own trade and business. The history of trade demonstrates that some such great point is indispensable to enable any nation to command universal commerce, and that such concentration at some one city, instead of injuring other cities or parts of the same country is of immense benefit to all. There cannot be two or more financial centres of the foreign commerce of any one nation, any more than there can be two or more centres of a circle.—The same principal of the centre of the trade of a nation, applies to the trade of the world. There can be but one such centre, and but one for each nation, which in this country, from natural causes, must be New York, where the competition must soon commence with foreign cities for the control of international commerce. Now as the command of these specie of the world is of immense benefit to our whole country, can only be secured by making one of our own cities the centre of universal commerce. it is indispensable to success in this great American enterprise, that specie and bullion should be invited from all the world to New York, nor by any unjust advantages but by giving to it equal facilities with our other cities for coinage and re-coinage.

It is not for New York merely, or for its commerce, that this mint is desired, but for the benefit of the whole Union. The store house of the goods and products of the Union must become the store-house of its specie.—Where the commerce and goods are, there the representatives of their value must be also, and there also should be every facility which a mint would give for increasing these circulating values, and for bringing them into immediate and active use in any from which might be desired. It is in vain to say that the specie of bullion brought by our commerce to New York, can be sent to a distant point where there is a mint, with but little delay, risk or expense. It is clear there must be some risk, delay and expense, operating as a tax on the business of our commercial emporium, and to that extent rendering unequal her contest with European cites for universal commerce. Coinage and re-coinge should be immediate, without any risk, expense, or delay, and it might be said as regards merchandize, with nearly the same truth as is urged in relation to specie that it would be no injury to the commerce of the Union if light and costly articles would be sent at but trifling expense, risk, or delay, from New York to some distant city, then be stamped, marked, or labeled, and returned to New York for sale and distribution in the general markets of our own country, or of the world. It seems to be forgotten by those whose present such arguments, that in a great commercial capital, where business to the amount of millions of dollars is transacted from ten to three o'clock, how important time is where the delay of a day, may ofter of an hour, may be most disastrous, and change the balance of profit to loss. Merchants and men of business should be permitted to exchange their bullion or foreign coin for American in a few hours or moments, as could be done at a mint, or receive at once mint certificates of deposite, which often might be to them of the greatest importance. The trade in bullion and specie, in itself one great branch of commerce, indispensable in the transaction of business, and especially of international exchange, already exists to a great extent in New York, but is limited in diffusing its benefits to American commerce and exchanges by the want of a mint. Now it is subject to expenses, risk and delay, to put it into a form for circulating values, that delay being itself a gregt loss of capital, whilst the foreign coin, consisting of denominations unknown to the great body of our people, is almost useless for the purpose of general circulation. It is the rapidity of circulation of coin that gives it its chief value, and accumulates capital by the speedy realization of profits, and the American eagle or half eagle, and our other decimal coinage, might in a few months perform more of the functions of money, and pass more rapidly through a greater variety of hands than if it were in some foreign and unknown coin, which would not circulate among our people. Hence it is, that a mint at New York, to give activity to our specie circulating capital, by converting it at once into American coin, would be of vast importance to the whole Union.

Credit, when based on real capital, is highly beneficial to the commerce of the country; and specie is one of the main pillars upon which credit can repose with assured confidence; and we must have that specie as the basis of such a credit, at our commercial emporium, if we indeed desire to make it the centre of international exchange.

With a view to augment the circulation of our own coin in our own country, this department has arrested, as far as practicable, the payment of foreign coin out of the treasury—requiring it to be recoined into American coin, by which means it has been enabled, between the 1st March, 1845, and the 30th October, 1848, to coin at our mints (per table K.) the sum of $38,717,709 22, which, from 1st March, 1845, to 1st March, 1849, must exceed $40,000,000, being a larger sum than was coined in thirty-eight years preceding, from 1793 to 1830, inclusive. But whilst the department will have coined, from 1st March, 1845, to 1st March, 1849, more than $40,000,000, the amount would have been augmented to the extent of several millions of dollars every year if there had been a branch of the mint at the city of New York. This is proved by the fact, that most of the foreign coin sent from New York and other points to Philadelphia for recoinage, has been that portion which was received for government dues, and transferred mainly, not by the people or merchants, but by the order of this department, from the several government depositories, and but little coin comparatively has gone from New York, transmitted voluntarily by individuals for recoinage to Philadelphia. Individuals will not, to any great extent, subject themselves to the risk, expense, and delay of this process, whereas the whole of the coin and bullion, amounting to many millions of dollars, that comes to New York by the operations of commerce, or by emigration, now a very large sum, would all be changed into American coin if there was a mint at that city. Having no branch at the great centre of American commerce, our mint, notwithstanding the great ability and fidelity with which its business is conducted at Philadelphia, is not to the extent it should be the mint of the people, and convenient for the coinage of their bullion and foreign coin, and especially the large amount brought by emigrants into the Union, estimated at $8,000,000 per annum, but is used chiefly, so far as regards other cities, for that of the government, whereas it ought to be the mint of the government and people, and for the benefit of both, and can only fully become so by the location of a branch, as recommended. The amount of foreign coin receined at Philadelphia from 1st March, 1845, to 30th November, 1848, on transfers ordered or deposits by officers of this government, directed by me, was, per table Q, (hereto annexed,) $11,463,131, being nearly equal to the whole remaining coinage there during the same period, including plate and bullion.

The branch mint would be most important as auxiliary to the operations of the constitutional treasury, for the present assistant treasurer at New York, would then become the treasurer of the branch mint, and perform both functions precisely as is now done at Philadelphia and New Orleans. Saving the expense of an increase of officers, preventing double entries and payments, and simplifying the operations of the government, and to the government and the merchant, the risk and cost of the double custody, and transfer from the collector to the assistant treasurer would be entirely saved.

From the first of January, 1847, to 30th November, 1848, the merchants of New York paid to the collector, per table L. for duties, the sum of $35,360,677 36 in specie, being two-thirds of the aggregate payment in specie for duties in the Union. Yet, whilst the government exacted from these merchants this immense sum in specie for duties, it refuses them even a branch mint, where bullion can be coined or foreign coin recoined, the mere establishment of which would attract there so much specie, and render the payment of this large amount so much more easy. The amount of specie received by the assistant treasurer at New York, from the 1st January, 1847, to the 30th November, 1848, was $57,328,369, and the coin disbursed by him there during the same period was $55,496,269, making an aggregate of $112,824,638 (per table).

With a branch mint at New York, the transactions of business would be undisturbed by the operations of the constitutional treasury. It is true that even with such a branch there, the collection of duties in specie would operate as a check, not upon the issues but upon the over-issues of their banks; a gentle and most useful check, restraining their over-issues and mitigating if not preventing those revulsions which are sure to ensue when the business of the banks, and as a consequence that of the country, is unduly extended. Credit is useful and most abundant, only when it is based upon capital and specie, and a legitimate business and commerce.

But when it is stretched beyond those limits it necessarily produced revulsions, disastrous not only to the parties involved but to to the commerce and business of the whole country. It is the fatal tendency to over issues, and the too great and dangerous extension of their business, which constitute the greatest objections to our banking system, and those banks which are based on a sound capital, and desire to conduct their business advantageously to themselves and to the country, ought to rejoice that such others as would transcend these limits, are checked and restrained by the demand for coin created by the specie receiving and circulating constitutional Treasury.

During the year 1847 when more than $24,000,000 of specie were brought into the country and to a great extent paid in for duties and loans to the government, had this coin gone into the banks as under the old state bank deposite system to great extent it must have been made the basis of an inflated currency, far exceeding that of 1826, it would have been followed upon the sudden fall of the price of our breadstuffs and staples, and the turn of exchange, and flow of specie out of the country by a revulsion more disastrous than that of 1837. The fall would have been from a greater inflation to a lower depression, the intensity of the disaster being augmented by the loans and expenses of a foreign war, by the drain of specie to sustain immense armies in foreign countries, by depression of government loans and the fall of the government credit. The public credit under that system being inseparably connected with that of the banks as its depositaries the government having no specie and depending upon their paper, its credit must have fallen with that of the banks, as happened in 1837 and during the war of 1812 and loans for specie (which was indispensable,) could only have been obtained as they were during that war, at ruinous discounts amounting to millions of dollars per annum. Instead of these sacrifices the public credit was maintained throughout the war and its stocks sold for high premiums instead of ruinous discounts.

A system which has operated so beneficially both in war and in peace must, in the main, be wise and salutary, but would be still more so, if the amendments heretofore recommended by this department were adopted, especially as regards the securities for disbursements, (without which the system is not safe,) and the establishment of a branch mint at New York, as a most important auxiliary. With these amendments, affecting none of the principles of the bill, and especially its specie receiving and specie circulating clauses, it would so commend itself to the whole country, and prove so beneficial to its industry, commerce, and business, as to become our settled policy, undisturbed by complaints or opposition from any quarter.

Annexed will be found tables marked U and V, communicating in compliance with the 22d section of the act of the 28th of January, 1847, the information required by that act as egards the issue, redemption, purchase, and re-issue of Treasury notes. Statement W shows the payments into the Treasury on account of the loan of 1848. Statement X shows the amount of specie paid into the Treasury from all sources from the 1st of January, 1847, to the 31st of October, 1848, amounting to $91,484,823 55, and the disbursements in specie of $183,627,335 94.

Under the act of the 31st of March last, authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars, the department, on the 17th of April last, and for sixty days thereafter, advertised the proposals as per copy hereunto annexed, marked X. This advertisement was published for sixty days, not only in the several newspapers in this city, but also in the papers publishing the laws, as authorised in each of the States, and with a view to more extensive circulation, in each of the daily papers in the principal cities of the Union. The proposals were also made known to our ministers and consuls in the principal cities of Great Britain and the continent, wherever it was believed the premium might be enhanced, and bids extended, by thier efforts. The notice was not inserted in the newspapers until the 17th of April, because by the 3d section of the act, it was declared that the advertisement should be published "not more than sixty days, or less than twenty days from the time of the first insertion of said advertisement in one or two newspapers in the city of Washington." If then upon the day that the law passed or the day succeeding, the loan had been advertised, the time for opening the proposals, must have terminated by the last of May or 1st of June. The department, however, upon the information before it, felt persuaded that the treaty of peace which had been approved by the Senate, would be ratified by Mexico, but that in all probability the intelligence of the ratification could not reach here by the last of May or 1st of June, but that it would be received before the middle of June, and consequently, that if the advertisement were immediately inserted and the proposals opened by the last of May or the 1st of June, the government in the absence of the news of the ratification of the treaty by Mexico, would necessarily sell the loan upon much less advantageous terms, and at a probable sacrifice of several hundred thousand dollars of premiums to the Government.

Under these circumstances, the department assumed the responsibility of delaying the advertisement until the 17th of April, allowing the longest period from that date authorised by law for opening the proposals, namely, the 17th of June, some days before which period, I was confident that official intelligence of the ratification by Mexico of the treaty would be received here. The result justified these anticipations. The intelligence of the ratification of the treaty was not received here by the last of May or 1st of June, nor in fact until a few days before the 17th of June, when it was immediately made known officially, by telegraph and otherwise, and the government received the full benefit in negotiating the loan, of the universal knowledge of the final ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico.—Upon the 17th of June, at the appointed hour, the seals were broken and the bids opened by the Chief Clerk of this department, in my presence, and that of the bidders and the public, the bids recorded, and the loan awarded of course to the highest bidders.

Total amount bid, together with the names of the successful and unsuccessful bidders, will be found in the statement hereto annexed, marked M.

The whole premium obtained, it will be perceived, was $487,168 66, which was the more extraordinary, inasmuch as on reference to the prices, it will be found that the entire sale of the sixteen millions of stock in a single day, exceeded the rate at which the government six per cent. twenty years stock, exclus

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

OF PARKE COUNTY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

JAMES H. LANE,

OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1849.

UNIVERSALIST PREACHING.—There will be preaching in the court-house in this city, To-morrow, Jan. 28, by Rev. W. J. CHAPLIN, on Election and Reprobation, by request.

Text—"For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it; and the covering nar ower than that a man can wrap himself in it." Isaiah 28: 20.

Appointment.—Col John B. Weller of Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner to mark the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, in place of Hon. A. Sevier, deceased.

SMALL POX.—Since our last paper was issued there has been one rather severe case of small pox in this city, but we are happy to announce that the sufferer is in a fair way of recovery.—There has also been a very mild case of varaloid and this too is convalescent. The infection in both cases is believed to have been communicated by a person who had been exposed to it in Wolf Lake or the neighborhood. There are no other cases; and as proper precautions have been taken to prevent the disease spreading, we do not apprehend there can be the slightest possible danger of infection to any person visiting our city.

There is however one danger to which the timid thoughtlessly and rashly expose themselves, and of which they ought to beware. We allude to the visits of itinerant Jew pedlers, who are strolling all over the country, and who in addition to laying in their goods at this place, may also in travelling through Noble county stop at infected houses. This class of persons, from their habits and mode of life, are peculiarly susceptible of the contagion, and may possibly sow it broad cast through the country. We have not as yet heard of its having actually been thus disseminated; but the malady is sometimes several days developing itself, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of disease and death yet marking some of their tracks through the country. As a measure of precaution therefore their visits ought to be discountenanced, and no prudent person should deal with them or allow them to enter their houses. There is more danger to be apprehended from one visit of a stri ling pedler than there would be by coming a co zen times to Fort Wayne to transact busine s.

☞ The remarks in our last, on the conduct of certain pedlars in spreading false reports of the great ravages of the small pox in this place, caused a great excitement among the descendants of Israel, many of whom unfortunately reside here. Why they should be so sensitive on the subject, unless they felt that the remarks properly applied to them, is more than we can conjecture. One firm, the Messrs. Nirdlingers, immediately notified us to discontinue their advertisement and subscription to the paper—a request with which we cheerfully complied, as we have all along entertained some misgivings that the appearance of their advertisement in our columns might be more profitable to them than to our readers.

We think it probable that we shall be able to sustain the Sentinel without the patronage of Messrs. Nirdlingers, and we only notice the fact that our citizens may understand the position that firm occupies. We denounced the conduct of certain unprincipled pedlars who were destroying the whole business of the city, by deterring people at a distance from coming here to trade. In this course, we felt we were justified, and should be supported by our fellow citizens, the mercantile portion especially. But Messrs. Nirdlingers it appears are connected with the pedlars, and feel more interest in their success than in the prosperity of the city. This is a fact our citizens should not lose sight of.

The LEGISLATURE adjourned on the 17th inst. We have not yet seen a full list of the acts, but understand that but few of a general nature were passed. We are indebted to Mr. Randall, our Senator, for the following, comprising all that we are particularly interested in:

An Act to take a *viva voce* vote at the August election for or against a convention to alter the constitution of the State.

The School Bill passed, very much simplified from the Bill introduced last session. It abolishes the office of School Commissioner, and transfers his duties to the Treasurer of the county. The Treasurer of State is made the General Superintendent, but one Trustee is elected annually in each School District.—The tax levied by the present law is ten cents on the hundred dollars; twenty-five cents poll tax, and a tax on Foreign Insurance Companies of three dollars on every hundred of Premiums received by the Agents in this State. The amount of money raised by taxation is expended in the county where raised, and at the next annual election each county decides by a majority of votes whether the law shall be in force in that county or not; if a majority of the voters are opposed to the law, the old one remains in force in that county.

A local law was passed, amending the practice in the Allen Circuit Court. It dispenses with the grand and petit jury, at the July term, and confines the business of that term to the trial of chancery cases; taking rules, and trial of such common law cases as are submitted to the court.

A very liberal charter for a Plank Road from Fort Wayne to Bluffton, we understand was passed. A certified copy of the law will be here in a few days, and we presume a company will be soon organized under the charter.

A charter for a Railroad from Fort Wayne to Winchester, and also one from Fort Wayne to Muncietown was passed at the present session.

The most important Railroad charter that was granted at the present session, was the one incorporating the "Ohio, Indiana & Lake Michigan Railroad Company." This is designed to be a continuation of the Philadelphia & Pittsburgh Railroad, which is now located through the State of Ohio, to within 60 miles of the Indiana State line. Fort Wayne and Laporte are the only points in the charter, giving the company the choice of routes between those places. At Laporte it will connect with the Michigan Central Railroad, which will soon be completed round Lake Michigan to Chicago; thus making a continuous Railroad from Chicago through Fort Wayne to the eastern cities. About 80 miles east of this place it will intersect the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, and thus give us a communication with Cincinnati and Indianapolis, as well as Lake Erie.

OHIO.—The Ohio Legislature has at length resolved that Seabury Ford is the Governor. After admitting every informal vote claimed for him, and rejecting all similar votes claimed for Weller, they contrived to figure out a nominal majority of about 300 for Ford.

CONGRESS.—There is little doing in Congress, and the probability is, that few bills of much public interest will be passed. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The grave business of the session appears to be lost sight of. The result is likely to be that nothing will be done except to pass the regular appropriation bills. I apprehend that no bills for the establishment of the territories of California and New Mexico, will pass; that the California mint bill will fail, and the bill to reduce the rates of postage, will also fail. I can see no general disposition to act on important general subjects."

Dreadful Fire and Loss of Life.—On Thursday night last between eleven and twelve o'clock, the tavern and grocery of Mr. Peter Valecatt, on the Bluffton Road, about three and a half miles from this city, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire had gained such ascendency before being discovered that the inmates, including some 10 or 12 teamsters and travellers, had barely time to save themselves by jumping out of the windows—many of them losing the greater part or all of their wearing apparel. We regret to tell that one young man, named Peter Valecatt, about 21 years of age, son of the landlord, perished in the flames, while assisting a sick brother to get down the stairs, it is supposed he was suffocated by the smoke, and incapacitated from proceeding. The sick man, after falling or rolling down the stairs, succeeded in crawling out of the burning ruin and was saved. The remains of the unfortunate man were yesterday discovered among the ruins, almost entirely consumed, nothing but a part of the bones being left.

Mr. Valecatt lost every thing he had in the house, including about $50 in money, himself and family barely escaping in their night clothes. Several of the guests also lost their clothing; one of them lost about $220 in money, and another about $200.

Gen. JAMES SHIELDS has been elected U. S. Senator from Illinois, in place of Mr. Breese, whose term expires on the 4th March next. Gen. S. is understood to be firmly opposed to any extension of slavery into territories now exempt from the curse.

THE CHOLERA.—This pestilence is disappearing in New Orleans, where the cases have become so few that it is no longer considered an epidemic. There are no more cases in Cincinnati or New York, and but few at any point on the Mississippi.

The celebrated Col. Croghan, the hero of Sandusky died at New Orleans on the 8th inst. He was inspector general of the army at the time of his death.

Col. Duncan has been nominated by the President to succeed Col. Croghan.

Preaching vs. Practice.—The citizens of Indiana remember that during last summer Kentucky furnished them a good many Taylor orators. They will also remember that these men, through slaveholders themselves, preached free soil and free labor. The public were warned against them at the time by democratic speakers and writers, and told that they were trying to deceive them. Whig papers and whig orators defended them, and whig doughfaces voted as they were told to do—for a slaveholder.

Amongst those worthies was Gov. Metcalfe. He is now the President of a Club in Washington city formed by Southern members of Congress for the express purpose of resisting the progress making in the North in favor of free labor and free territory. Who henceforth can put any confidence in the professions of Taylor politicians?

Official Vote for President.—We complete our table this week, giving the popular vote of every State in the Union, (with the exception of South Carolina, which votes by Legislature.)

	Cass.	Taylor.	V. Buren.
New Hampshire,	27,763	14,781	7,560
Vermont,	14,781	23,122	13,837
Massachusetts,	35,281	61,079	35,683
Rhode Island,	3,498	6,780	705
Connecticut,	27,016	29,314	5,005
New York,	113,584	218,552	120,276
New Jersey,	35,851	40,093	822
Pennsylvania,	171,155	185,453	11,197
Delaware,	3,219	6,154	90
Maryland,	31,698	27,562	125
North Carolina,	34,849	48,251	
Georgia,	41,286	47,483	
Alabama,	31,284	29,504	
Tennessee,	29,907	74,643	
Kentucky,	29,720	62,140	
Missouri,	40,077	32,671	
Indiana,	74,745	69,867	5,129
Ohio,	154,663	138,336	25,456
Virginia,	40,257	11,638	
Louisiana,	17,499	18,078	
Mississippi,	26,203	25,573	
Illinois,	55,429	56,215	15,804
Maine,	40,794	35,279	12,124
Michigan,	20,077	23,910	10,389
Wisconsin,	15,001	13,747	9,518
Texas (three cities,)	4,854	2,777	
Arkansas,	9,299	7,587	
Florida,	2,883	1,497	
Iowa,	12,051	10,357	1,126
	1,229,071	1,360,967	291,476

Taylor over Cass,	156,626
Cass and V. Buren over Taylor.	155,450
Total vote of 1848,	2,872,783
Total vote of 1844.	2,678,377

☞ Judge Embree, whom the whig have up for Governor, is perhaps the most contemptible of all the contemptible demagogues who ever disgraced the soil of Indiana. He goes upon the principle that the great mass of mankind are fools, ready to be gulled and by any absurd falsehood or demagogical appeal which may be made to their passions by political knaves. He succeeded in getting himself elected to Congress once, but that he can be elected Governor is beyond the range of human probabilities. If the first district is disgraced by electing such a Representative, there is no reason why the other nine districts should be doubly and trebly disgraced by making him Governor.—*New Albany Democrat.*

☞ Gen GAINS has gone to New Orleans to take charge of the Southern Division of the Army in place of Gen. Taylor, *resigned.*

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—*The President's Message, California Gold, &c.*—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, thus sums up a review of the remarks of the English press on the President's message, and other American affairs:—

"Your President's annual message to Congress has been a good deal read and commented upon by our journalists, and we do not know that it has excited a single illiberal remark. On the contrary, its tone and spirit are very generally approved of. The Times makes itself rather merry with the length of the document, and the Daily News says, 'The dying swan, Mr. Polk, has sung his death song.' The statement which the message gives of your trade and commerce, your exports and imports, your revenue, &c., are hailed with pleasure, as proofs of your prosperity. The Free Trade journals think that, as your present low tariff works so well, and is so productive, your Congress will not attempt to return to higher duties. The Times says:

"'Mr. Polk has given an account of American progress which will excite the interest and the admiration of the Old World. In the history of States there never was anything so rapid, and never did a preter-natural growth appear to rest on so solid a foundation. All that one has ever read of families multiplied as the sands on the sea shore, of swarming tribes, of rising cities, and prosperous commonwealths, seem concentrated and magnified in this modern prodigy, whose Anglo Saxon origin suggests in us so many regrets, and not a little pride.' We do not understand the meaning of the word '*regrets*,' at the close of this paragraph, particularly in its antithetical position to 'pride.' Your readers must interpret for themselves. We are willing to regard the expression as complimentary, but cannot exactly explain how. The editor says "the successor of Washington is an old friend."—"The mines, or rather the fields, of gold and of quicksilver in California, are," continues the Times, "an inexhaustible fund of agreeable discussion and allusion. Paragraph after paragraph glitters with gold, and groans with bullion."

"The generality of our journals had previously treated those gold regions as a sort of El Dorado, but the notice of it in the message to Congress removes all doubt upon the subject. Respecting your public stocks and government securities, the Globe, of the 29th instant, says: "Of this we feel persuaded, that the security of the Federal Government of the United States is the most perfect in the world; and that its 6 per cent. stock, now at 97½ would be cheap at par." These expressions of confidence and good feeling are truly pleasant to record, and are entertained, we have no doubt, by a very large majority of the British nation."

☞ The following table of distances to the "gold diggins," compiled by Mr. James H. Dapper of St. Louis, will be interesting to all adventurers just now:

Table of Distances from St. Louis to California.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

To Independence,	280 miles.
" Platte river,	280 "
" Forks of Platte,	110 "
" Crossing South Fork of Platte,	80 "
" Ash Hollow, on North Fork,	23 "
" Fort Laramie, or Fort John,	148 "
" South Pass, at Rocky Mountains,	275 "
" Fort Hall, on Snake river,	255 "
" Fork roads of Oregon and California trails,	60 "
" Mary's river,	179 "
" Sink of Mary's river,	295 "
" River Truckey,	40 "
" Cornball's cabins, at Truckey Lake,	78 "
" John's, in California,	80 "
" Sutter's Fort, in Sacramento valley,	40 "
" San Francisco,	80 "
	2284 miles.

Table of Distances from St. Louis to California, way of New Mexico.

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

To Independence,	280 miles.
" Crossing of Big Arkansas,	350 "
" Bent's Fort, (ascending Arkansas),	225 "
" Santa Fe,	270 "
" Rio del Norte, at San Phillippi,	50 "
" Albuquerque, crossing (Del Norte),	35 "
" Descending right bank (Rio Del Norte),	210 "
" Copper mines,	75 "
" River Gila,	40 "
" Pimo Village, (Indian habitations),	500 "
" Mouth of Gila entering in Colorado,	165 "
" Crossing Colorado,	10 "
" Crossing Jornado, (first water),	100 "
" First Rancho in California,	65 "
" San Diego, on Pacific shore,	45 "
	2400

Distance from San Diego to Sutter's Fort in Sacramento Valley.

To San Luis Rey (mission),	46 miles.
" Pueblo or City of Angels,	100 "
" Santa Barbara,	160 "
" Monterey, (Capital of California),	320 "
" River Rio Selina,	15 "
" Rio San Joaquin,	85 "
" Rio Tuwalene,	12 "
" Rio Stanislow,	10 "
" Sutter's Fort,	90 "
	798 miles.

Gold Mines and Gold Digging.—If gold be abundant in California says the Philadelphia Ledger, it will be obtained by *hard work.*—Those who seek it must encountry hot suns, heavy rains, long marches, hard digging, hard washing. They must renounce all luxuries and conveniences, provide plenty of very strong red flanned shirts, pantaloons that cannot be torn, boots that will resist water and flint, and long enough to ford rivers. They must sleep on the ground, or on hemlock boughs, with stones for pillows, provide strong tents, or rely upon bough shanties, wear broad brimmed chip or straw hats, *write*, use the simplest fare, moderately, at regular hours, (ships-bread, or animalized bread, are the best with smoked beef) and drink water only.—They must go in companies of ten or more, no joint stock, each taking his turn to do *anything*. They must pay exorbitant prices in California for all supplies and leave the gold region during the rainy season of four or five months.—With careful attention to all this, and the *hardest* work, they *may* do well, and may not.—Those who have nothing to lose, can try California. Those who are doing well, will do wisely *to let well alone.*

Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1849.

Mr. Calhoun's report in behalf of the subcommittee of one from each Southern State, and was finally adopted only by a vote of *eight to seven!* This does not augur well for the success of those who look upon "disunion as a remedy," and not "the greatest evil" that can befall this country.

Through Mr. Calhoun's report confines itself strictly to the history of the real or imagined wrong the South has suffered at the hands of the North, and recommends nothing but Union, yet it was deemed too inflammatory by many of the committee, and it is by no means certain whether it will be adopted by the southern caucuses generally.

Only one or two thought the address of Mr. Calhoun too mild: but I am not able to learn whether it was from irony, or from policy to be explained only at home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1849.

The meeting of Southern members of Congress, held last evening in the Senate chamber was ated by some eighty or ninety members. The meeting refused to admit the press, by a vote of about 54 to 37. The address, prepared by Mr. Calhoun, was read, and was substantially as has been heretofore stated.

The debate, on various motions, was continued until after 12 o'clock, in which Messrs Clayton, Berrien, Toombs, Jefferson Davis, McLane, Stephens, Rusk, Tompson, of Miss., Houston and others participated.

It will be most unfortunate for the south that this meeting was ever held if unanimity should not be finally effected. That of last night was not as harmonious as was expected. In truth, there were some from northern slave States, whose feelings migth with propriety have kept them from the meeting. They feel not the same identity of interest those from more southern State.

On the introduction of the report, a motion was made by Mr. Clayton to lay it on the table and take no further action. It was made to test the feeling of the meeting—the vote stood for it about 55, against it about 30.—Those in favor of laying on the table were nearly all whigs.

The powerful objection to the report was made by Mr. Toombs of Georgia. He thought congressional legislation was necessary to authorize slavery in the new territories. The doctrine of the report was that Congress could neither extend nor restrict slavery.

Mr. Toombs proposed no amendment, and it was evident that he was opposed to any action by the meeting. He made no reply to a question propounded by Mr. Thompson, in reference to the action he would take if Congress refused to pass the necessary laws, or should enact the proviso.

In reply to Mr. Toomb's objection, Mr. Calhoun went into a short argument, to show that the South could take their slaves into California and New Mexico, and that Congress was bound, by the usual acts of legislation, to protect this property and to put it on the same footing with other property. It required no law of Congress to authorize slavery there.

Mr. Calhoun was calm and dispassionate, and in his earnest appeals to the South for unanimity, he is respected as using language replete with eloquence and pathos.

The course taken by the Texas delegation was unexpected. Mr. Rusk read some resolutions, as a substitute for the report, but they contained nothing decisive. Gen. Houston seems lukewarm in the cause, and Mr. Stephens is unquestionably opposed to any action.

Members from the South, supposed to be ambitious of Northern popularity and future promotion, may be regarded as averse to taking any action. There is one exception.—Mr. Calhoun, always ambitious, has ever been true to his own people.

Mr. Berrien, made some eloquent remarks, and exorted the South to be united. He suggested that the address should be made to the whole Union.

He has been placed on the committee in place of Mr. Stephens, who begged to be excused from serving.

Mr. Stephens was one of the eight Southern members who was opposed to Mr. Clayton's compromise of last session, as yielding too much. Having defeated the chances of a favorable decision by the Supreme Court, some seems to think it incumbent on him to insist on a better remedy.

The report was recommitted to the same committee with all the amendments and resolutions suggested in the meeting, and the meeting finally adjourned to Monday next. A motion, made by Mr. Stephens to adjourn *sine die*, having been voted down by a very decided majority.

WILL HE CHANGE HIS SPOT.—The Whig nominee for Governor, Mr. Empree, is undoubtedly expected to act out the character of a modern whig. And as the public have an interest in knowing his political caste, we merely wish to ascertain whether his sympathies for Mexico ceased when peace dawned, or whether the federalist like, is now for war because the country enjoys the blessings of peace,

That the distinguished gentleman may be properly introduced, we make the following extract from a speech of his which he delivered in the House of Representatives of the U. S., on the 21 day of May, 1818. The position assumed, it will be seen, is identical with that of Mexico's advocates, generally—genuine Mexican sentiment; "aid and comfort," and sympathising consolation to the enemy. Read it patriotic, country-loving Hoosiers, and remember that he who uttered these sentiments aspires to the Gubernational honors of your State:—

"The war of 1812 was a war of *patriotism*, b ought about by the aggressions of a foreign Power upon our maritime rights, and aroused the indignation of the American people. It was a war in which the feelings, the judgment, and hightoned patriotism of our citizens were enlisted. The present war, it is believed, has none of these attributes to dignify it. It is a war of passion, of ill judgment, and party expediency—entered into reluctantly, and prosecuted (except in the field) with blundering blindness and wasteful extravagance. It is a war of invasion and conquest, in opposing to the wishes and against the desires and interest of the great body of the people, a war, sir, of the president, and those of his party who expect to profit by it as individuals, and who control the public funds and public lands for their own aggrandisement."

This, reader, is Empree's picture of the present war; judging by the studied evasion of truth and fairness here exhibited, have we any reason to be backward in asserting that he has shown himself to be an unscrupulous, anti-American federalist! He is the chosen champion of whiggery! Let him adhere to his spots; the patriotic citizens of Indiana will give him a reception such as all such as he deserves—a scathing rebuke, an unmistakable repudiation. The spots of political leprosy are upon him and patriotic Hoosierdom will spurn him, and refuse to countenance the conduct of him who stooped to preversion, and disregarded the rights of his country, in seeking aliment to satiate the corroding appetite of unhallowed political malice. Will he, can he, change his spots. The marks is there—there let it remain, that no patriot may be deceived by and adroit changing of political apparrel.—*Franklin Democrat.*

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—Two late official proceedings of our government with Great Britain, are well calculated to leave favorable impressions upon this country as mementos of the skilful diplomacy of the administration now about to vacate the places of authority. We allude to the interference in behalf of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland under the "suspicion act," and the conclusion of a postal treaty with Great Britain, that gives to this country all the advantages she claims, and such as can be, unquestionably, very profitably employed by our people. The latter has been obtained at the expense of a good deal of inconvenience to the citizens of both countries, and it has been submitted to upon this side of the Atlantic with slight grumbling, inasmuch as it was retaliatory and designed to effect a good and permanent object. The former, associated with the natural sympathies of our people in the great cause of human liberty, constitutes an appropriate characteristic of the nation itself, and is at the same time a vindication of the great principles we profess, and an evidence of the determination of our government and people to extend the arm of the national protection over the persons of our people, though locked up in the dungeons of a British prison.

It was right and necessary that the world should understand, with distinctness too, that we neither recognize nor submit to the application of "suspicion acts" to our citizens.—Citizens of the United States must not be subject to the tyrannous caprice of monarchy in a fit of consternation, or it will be high time for American liberty to demonstrate its capacity, for whatsoever degree of propagandism may be necessary to revolutionize Great Britain itself. If Lord Clarendon and his precious "detectives," should in their alarm, succeed in capturing a few more American citizens, we may possibly antedate the period when Colonel Sherburne expects to see an American army of fifty thousand men reviewed in Hyde Park.

Our postal treaty with Great Britain seems to be based upon the ground of an equitable reciprocity. It presents many features from which we may infer a very enlarged convenience in every matter of intercourse between the people of the two countries; the facilities for the transmission of many articles that have been hitherto excluded from popular practice in the use of the mail, will, as they become known, induce a much more general resort to this channel of communication. The uncertainty which has attended the fate of newspapers and pamphlets committed to the mail, for Europe, has prevented a very general resort to it; but now, that it is made a matter of national importance, and embraced within the pecuniary consideration of the "two greatest nations on the face of the earth;" now that we have reason to believe that there will be a fair and energetic competition in the matter of speed and security, and when each offers to carry letters, newspapers, pamphlets, books, or anything else that can be included within the ordinary, or even a little extraordinary, idea of mailable matter, there can be little doubt but the business will rapidly increase in importance, and the utility and convenience of this "postal convention," and its results be highly appreciated by our whole country.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Election of President in France.

The election of Louis Napoleon is calculated to produce some uneasiness about the prospects of France. If it be the effect of the magic of a name, it shows greater devotion to a dynasty than to principles. The rumor by the last steamer, that some of his friends are already pressing him to assume the reins of "empire," tends to increase these doubts and suspicions. The British press is by no means a safe exponent of the condition and principles of the French people; but it is amusing, if not instructive, to read the following piquant strictures from Douglas Jerrold's weekly newspaper. The future course of Louis Napoleon is an object of the most interesting speculation:

"The election of the future President of France has commenced, and we regret to announce that there is every prospect of Louis Napoleon being chosen by an absolute majority. The contest is between him and Cavaignac, none of the other candidates having the remotest chance of success. Should the nephew of the Emperor be elevated to this important dignity we shall despair of the stability of the republic for the event will convince us that the people of France are not prepared for rational liberty. We had hoped that the illusion of the past had disappeared, but the success of Louis Napoleon, nay, the simple fact of his receiving any support at all, painfully convinces us that the great nation cannot yet appreciate the graves of Washington.

"That was a day of evil augury when France deserted Lamartine, a man so worthy to rule her destinies through the purity of his character, the elevation of his soul, the generosity his sentiments, the comprehensiveness of his mind, and the inflexibility of his patriotism. When a people ostracise Aristides, they seal their own doom, and popular ingratitude enrolls it own punishment. France repeats the crime in abandoning Cavaignac. He saved Paris from being sacked, and during his temporary possession of supreme power has unswervingly faithful to his trust. No mean jealousy has stained his conduct. Europe admired his noble colony on Gen. Lamoriciere. He has shrunk from no charge to fully vindicated himself against the most artful and malignant calumnies in the face of the National Assembly. He has permitted Gen. Changarnier, the open advocate of Louis Napoleon, to retain the influential post of commander of the national guard. He stands firm on the rock rock of honor and rectitude, a bright exception to modern degeneracy. He has fought and bled for his country, and fairly earned his military laurels. However, both the civilian Lamartine, and the soldier Cavaignac, are to be superseded by the 'nephew of my uncle,' who affected to claim and hereditary title to the dominion over France by his parade demonstrations at Strasbourg; and this hereditary title he now parades before a people who professed to be republicans, because they subverted the thrones of the elder and younger branches of the House of Bourbon; but is a revolution the less dynastic, because it accepts for its chief a Louis Napoleon instead of a Duke of Bordeaux, or a Count of paris?

"We will grant that the revolution of ideas, caused by the admirable writings of the eminent French publicists, who have flourishing since the restoration; but surely the election of Louis Napoleon cannot be regarded as the complement of the revolution; it is an act dynastic, and therefore retrogressive; it is not an act of homage paid to personal merit, to intelligence, to utility, but suppliant fawning to a family, and that family not simply anti-republican, but despotic, taking as the emblem of its power, not the peaceful branch of olive but the blood-stained sword. And why is this? Because the dominion of ideas which hurled Louis Philippe from his dishonored throne has passed to the uneducated numbers, to physical force, to passions and prejudices, and these will instal Napoleon. We will never believe that the ideas of the intellectual France have raised him to the presidential chair."

NEW AND WONDERFUL APPLICATION OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

A Bell actually Rung in Boston by a man in New York!—It will be recollected that in the beginning of the year, Mayor Quincy recommended that some system of telegraphic signals should be adopted with respect to the numerous fire engine houses in this city—so that for instance, from some central point, information might be communicated by the electrical wires, to every station at one and the same time; and so that again, information might be transmitted, at one and the same time, from any one engine house to all the others, as well as to such central point; and thus make known on the instant, and all over the town, the moment when, and the place where, a fire breaks out. Last night the Mayor submitted his report, stating that such a system had been completed, and would be tested before the end of the year.

At the meeting of the Common Council last evening, the members took a recess for a few minutes, and repaired to the telegraphic office to examine this new apparatus—which excited their surprise and admiration. In order to show fully the exactness and reliability of this mode of communicating fire alarms, one of the New York wires was attached to the machine in this city, and the operator then directed by Telegraph to strike the bell here a certain number of times, which was instantly done!—Thus—Boston told New York to ring an alarm for fire in District No. 12. The correspondent in New York immediately sent on his reply by the same wires, the electrial action upon which instantly caused the deep toned bell, connected with the aparatus near the City Hall, to be rung; this great fire alarm bell being thus sounded in this city by the operator at the telegraphic office in New York! Directly after, and while the New York operator was ringing the bell, the other bells here were rung by persons ignorant of what was going on and supposing there was in reality a fire in this city, the whole fire department at once turned out. It was fortunate that they did for at that very time a fire brok out Washington street, near Winter street, which by their thus speedy attendance, was extinguished without so great a damage as might have otherwise taken place.

The Census of 1850.—Congress will, doubtless, at the present session, provide for taking the census. A writer in the American Statesman presents some statistics founded upon the proportionate increase of the population by which he estimates the population of 1850 as over twenty-two millions of persons. He supposes that the present basis of representation will be increased to one hundred thousand for each representative, allowing an additional representative for each fraction of fifty thousand. Were the present basis to be preserved, the number of representatives would consist of about 320—by the proposed increase to one hundred thousand the number would be about 211—or nineteen less than the present number of representatives. If this basis be adopted, New York would lose four members, Pennsylvania one. Ohio one, Michigan and Illinois would each gain two, and the other Northwestern States one each. The following is the proportion each division of States would have compared with the present census:

	1840	1850
Eastern States,	31	25
Middle States,	64	58
Western free States,	45	50
Southern States,	90	78
	230	211

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5, 1848.

The Cholera which made its appearance here in June last, has been very fatal. It is estimated that upwards of 20,000 have died, and at least 50,000 left the city, principally of the laboring class of people of which great numbers have perished on the roads. At one time the streets here were almost deserted, and you saw nothing but coffins and funeral processions from morning till night. A few new cases occur every day, of which some prove fatal. Of the fifty-nine American shipmasters who have been here this season, two have died of cholera, and nine American sailors. We have had a very unequal summer and a very wet autumn. The river was closed on the 6th ult., but sledging was not very good yet.

☞ *MOST EXTRAORDINARY WORK!* ☜

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S

Private Medical Companion.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Sixth Edition. 18mo. pp 250. Price One Dollar.

50,000 Copies Sold in Six Months!

YEARS of suffering of physical and mental anguish to many an affectionate wife, and premature deaths to the husband might have been spared; thousands now poor would have enjoyed competence; thousands now broken in health would have enjoyed it; hundreds now in their graves been still alive, by a timely possession of this work.

It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.

Truly, knowledge is power. To foolish happiness adheres. The revelations contained in its pages have created absorbing interest, as the immense demand for it testifies.

In the course of six months Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" was the most *exalted favorite* in any part of the United States. All letters and applications from those desiring to become agents must be post paid (except those containing a remittance) and addressed to A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1590, New York City. Publishing Office, 129 Lawrence, New York.

The "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion is sold by Book sellers throughout the United States. 6m28

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL, }
Fort Wayne, January 27th, 1849. }

The arrivals this week have not been large. Wheat has advanced and has for a few days ranged from 75 to 80 cents. No change in other articles.

DIED—In Huntertown, Allen Co. on the 23d inst. Mr. AMZI F PARKER, in the 37th year of his age. He has left an aged wife and four children, together with a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. His last illness, though short, was severe, during which he manifested much resignation, and felt willing to depart.—He was during life an affectionate husband and kind father, and to the surviving family the vacancy made by his death can never be filled. C.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at FORT WAYNE, Ind.

ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
Piqua,.....Mon., Wed., & Fri.	Sun Tues & Thurs
Logansp'rt & Toledo,.....	.....Tues Thurs & Sat.
Elkhart,.....Wednesday & Sat.	... Tuesday & Friday.
Lima,.....Friday,	.....Tuesday.
Angola,.....Tuesday,	.....Wednesday.
St. Joe,.....Saturday	.....Friday.
Van Wert,.....Sunday,	.....Saturday
Winchester,.....Tuesday & Saturday,	.....Monday & Friday.
Whitley,.....Saturday.	.....Saturday.

WM. STEWART, P. M.

Fort Wayne Dec. 12, 1848,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1849, at the court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: The east half of the south west quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty, north of range thirteen, east; containing eighty acres. The east part of the south east quarter of section one, in township thirty, north of range twelve, east. Section twenty-seven, in township thirty, north of range thirteen, east. The north half of section twenty-two, in township thirty one, north of range twelve, east.—West part of the south west quarter of section twenty six, in township thirty, north of range eleven, east. The west half of the south east quarter, and east half of the south west quarter of section twenty-seven, in township thirty, north of range eleven, east. The south east quarter, and south half of the north east quarter of section five, in town hip thirty one, north of range fourteen, east; and in failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Elizabeth Wines, Tilly Wines, Marshall Wines and Susan Wines, at the suit of Henry Cooper and James E. Buchanan.

S. S. MORSS, Sh'ff A. C.

Fort Wayne, Jan 25, 18-9 [$3 40] 3w30

Shoes for the Million.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY

HAVING replenished their stock, and made further arrangements to accommodate the public, offer to their numerous customers additional inducements for their continued patronage.

At Wholesale or Retail they offer

Thick Boots,	Over Shoes,	Thick Shoes,
Gaiters,	Calf Boots,	Buskins,
Kip Boots,	Ladies,	Morocco Boots
Ribbons,	Youth's Boots,	Misses' Gaiters
Ladies Boots,	Soldiers' Rubbers,	
Misses' Brogans,	Children's Shoes, &c.	

BINDERS.

Pegs, Nails, Awls, Tacks, Findings, Findings, Lasts, &c., &c.

All the above articles and many more, we offer for sale at the *lowest prices* for DOWN PAY, and we invite the people of North eastern Indiana to call and be well provided with Boots and Shoes, and remind them of the danger of neglecting the feet in winter—to take care of the feet is to take care of the head, throat, heart and lungs, and be well shod—buy new boots and get the ill-made EASTERN BOOTS.

Persons can by this notice, decide Eastern Boots of their own quality, can purchase as usually offered in this market, at the counter.

ANDERSON & Co.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 27, 1849. 3w30.

Dissolution.

THE Co partnership of Neff & Brothers, of Clarkson, was dissolved on the 13th day of November last, by mutual consent. Either of the Subscribers is empowered to use the name of the firm in winding up its affairs.

JOHN R. NEFF,
PETER NEFF,
K. YARDLEY,
WM. P. NEFF.

The firm of Neff & Brothers having been dissolved by mutual consent, I shall continue the business under my own name, at No. 35 Main-st, between Second & Second Streets.

PETER NEFF.

Clarkson, Jan. 4, 1849. 3 x 30nd.

Land Office, Fort Wayne, }
January 20, 1849. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will on Monday, the 19th day of February next, at the office in the town, receive applications for the entry of the South half of South East quarter, Section 35, Township 32, North of Range 12 East, containing 65 2-100 Acres—said land having been erroneously marked on the plats in this office as sold, and withheld from entry. THOMAS TIGAR, Regr'r.

5w29. I. D. G. NELSON, Recr'r.

State of Indiana, } In Circuit Court,
Allen County, ss. } October Term, 1848.

Foreign Attachment.

Jacob Perry, vs. Isaac Herman, Charles Zeckien, and Herbert Cooper.

ORDERED by the court that notice of the filing and pendency of said writ of attachment to the garnishees defendants by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Allen, for the length of time required by law, and that they be required to be and appear before the judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in said county on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to answer, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

R. E. FLEMING, Clerk.

Jan. 11, 1849 [$1 50] 3w29.

J. L. WORDEN. E. A. MCMAHON.

WORDEN & McMAHON, *Attorneys at Law* have formed a co-partnership in the practice of law, and will practice together in the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Indiana. Office contemplated in the second story of Evans' new brick store house, on the corner of Main and Calhoun streets.

January 1, 1849. 27

State of Indiana } De Kalb Probate Court,
De Kalb county } February Term, 1849.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

Joel E. Hendricks, administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Phelps, deceased, vs. Joseph E. Phelps.

IT appearing by affidavit now on file in the office of the clerk of said county that the above named defendant, Joseph E. Phelps, is not a resident of the State of Indiana: Notice is therefore hereby given to said non-resident defendant that a petition has been filed against him in this court praying for sale of real estate, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Probate Court, to be

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Sampson, late of Allen co., Indiana, deceased hereby notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement; and all persons indebted to the same are required to make immediate payment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOS. PRITCHARD, Adm'r.
Dec. 9, 1848. 3x23.

BOOK BINDERY.

THE subscriber having procured the services of a book binder, is now prepared to bind and re-bind all kinds of books in the neatest and most substantial manner. Call at WALKER'S Book Store.

EDGAR CONKLING, WILLIAM WOOD, ALFRED WOOD.

CONKLING, WOOD & CO.

North side of Court Street, East of Broadway
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Manufacturers of

Pure White Lead,	Paris Green,
No. 1 Do	Chrome Green,
Red Lead,	" Yellow,
Litharge,	" Red,
Putty,	Chinese Blue,
Whiting, "fire dried"	Assorted Cold Paints,
Paris White,	Cider Vinegar.

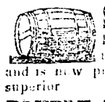
We have adopted the most approved method, as practiced by the best Eastern Manufacturers, in manufacturing WHITE LEAD, and will warrant it equal to any made in the United States. Will warrant the quality of each article we manufacture to be as good as can be procured, and to give entire satisfaction. Offered at the lowest prices on usual time, or discount for cash. y26

CASH paid for HIDES.
S. & W. S. EDSALL.

MITTS & GLOVES.—Silk Lisle, Kid Worked & Cotton, just received and for sale cheap at the FARMERS' DEPOT.

Wholesale Liquor Store AND Rectifying Establishment,

Columbia street, 2 doors east of Clinton, FORT WAYNE, In



S. BEAL informs Tavern and Grocery Keepers, dealers in Liquors, and the public in general, that he has enlarged his Rectifying, and is now prepared to furnish any quantity of superior

DOUBLE ROUNDED WHISKEY

at the lowest prices. He has also just received a large stock of choice

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS, &c.,

which he can warrant to be superior and FAR CHEAPER than can be purchased at any of the Eastern Cities. A call and inspection of his stock and prices will convince all good judges that they will both

Save Money and gratify the taste of their Customers

by laying in their supply at this establishment.

He has now on hand choice articles of pure old *French Cognac Brandies, Port Wine, Rum, Gin, &c.*, for Medicinal use, warranted genuine and pure as imported, which he offers lower than has been paid for the adulterated articles usually sold in this market.

His stock includes

Pure old A. Seignette Brandy	Pure Juice Port Wine
" " Rastoul Cherry "	Durand's " "
" A. Seignette "	Other brands " "
J. J. Dupuy "	Sweet Malaga "
Several fine Domestic "	Madeira "
Old Cherry	Native "
Jamaica Rum	Rhine "
St. Croix "	Superior Rectified Whiskey
Old Holland's Gin	Old Rye "
Rose "	East India Bitters
Wheeler's "	Staughton
American "	

also, *Decanters, Tumblers, Bottles, Loaf Sugar, &c.* All Brandies, Wines, and Gass will be sold from

20 to 50 per cent. Cheaper

than has ever been sold in this market.

Persons wanting any quantity—from a quart to a barrel—of Wines or Liquors will do well to call, as they may depend on every article being exactly what it is represented, and at the lowest rates at all times.

Dec. 9, 1848. y—23.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Mammoth Stock of Goods At A. B. Miller's.

NIAGARA STORE.
November 10, 1848

A. B. MILLER has just received at this established mart a very large and well selected stock of Staple Goods, &c., &c., which, together with his former large supply he is determined to dispose of during the fall and winter at the very lowest prices.

The attention of the community is particularly called to his large stock of

DRY GOODS, Groceries. Hardware,

which he will be found to comprise nearly every article required by the people. The assortment of

Glassware, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Woodenware, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.

will be found in all respects equal, if not superior to any other stock in the city. A supply of IRON, NAILS, SALT, TAR, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, &c., is generally kept on hand.—Also, TANNER'S OIL of extra quality, by the barrel or single gallon.

The public in order to accommodate themselves, to prove the truth of this statement, as well as to save money, will please call at

A. B. MILLER'S NIAGARA STORE.

WANTED, in exchange for the above goods or for cash, Black salts, Ashes, Soap, Tallow, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Butter, Eggs, Staves, &c., &c.,

NEW RAISINS.—A few BOXES THIS YEAR'S CROP of Raisins received and for sale by A. B. MILLER.

GLASS WARE.—A splendid assortment of Glass Ware, including Celery Stands, large Preserve dishes on foot, Castors and Bottles, Molasses Cans with Britannia lids and hinges together with Decanters, Tumblers, Lanterns, &c., the best assortment in the city, just received and for sale low by

Dec. 9, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

STONE, EARTHEN, AND IRON WARE.—A large supply always on hand and for sale at the lowest rates at A. B. Miller's

Dec. 9, 1848. NIAGARA STORE.

GENERAL NOTICE.—All persons visiting Fort Wayne either for business or pleasure are invited to call at A. B. Miller's Niagara and take a glance at his

"Ne Plus Ultra" Assortment

before leaving town, as they will not fail in finding such staple goods or notions as they may want. Dec. 9, 1848.

Confectionary.

J. A. COLERICK has just received his Winter Stock, consisting in part, of an extensive variety of Fancy and other Confectionary.

Raisins,	Brazil Nuts,	Luna Cigars,
Prunes,	Pea Nuts,	Half Spanish,
Dates, Figs,	Pickles,	School's Chewing &
Currants,	Syrups,	Smoking Tobacco,
Citron,	Sauces,	Macaboy Snuff,
Tamerands,	Soda Biscuit,	Shaving Soap,
Soft Shell'd Almonds	Boston Crackers,	Toilet "
Paper " "	Ginger Nuts,	Scented Ban,
Filberts,	Principe Cigars,	Rosin "
Chestnuts,	Havana, "	Poland Starch, &c.

Java and Rio Coffee, Chocolate, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, Lard, Soap, Havana, Muscovada and N. O. Sugar; Sperm, Star, and Mould Candles, &c., &c.

Country Merchants who purchase Confectionarier, &c, for retail, would do well to call.

20y. J. A. C.

Dr. Woodworth

HAS removed his office to his house, two doors East of the Palo Alto Hotel, Wayne Street. October 28, 1848.

Another Arrival of New Goods.

MRS. DYKES has just received a splendid assortment of Lustres, Mohairs, Alpaccas, Lyonese Cloths, Grandillas, Foo do Soies, &c., &c. Also, a few pieces of beautiful ENGLISH CALICOES, from 16 cents a yard—*American Do. from 5 cents!* White and colored Flannels, Linseys, &c.

Sept. 30, 1848.

OLD HICKS, Image of his Father, and Mary Grover: also The Three Guardsmen, for sale at WALKER'S.

NEW BOOKS At Walker's Book Store.

No. 2 Hanna's Block.

THE subscriber is now receiving his winter supply of *BOOKS AND STATIONERY*, consisting of a full and complete assortment of *Fancy, Miscellaneous* and *School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery of all kinds;* being the largest assortment ever brought to this place. Come one! Come all! examine our assortment whether you wish to purchase or not.

CHAS. R. WALKER.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 18 1848. 20

Fort Wayne Female College.

OUR patrons and friends are hereby informed that the Fall Term of our institution will close on the 15th of December next, and the WINTER TERM commences the next day.

Prices of Tuition.

In the Primary Department, $2,00 per quarter.
" Academic " 3,00 " "
" Collegiate " 5,00 " "
Music on the Piano, extra 7,00 " "

Each student will be charged thirty-one and a half cents per quarter for *Incidental Expenses*

☞ Tuition bills must be paid in advance.

G. H. OUND.
Fort Wayne, Nov 25 '48.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 20th day of February, 1849, at the court house door in Fort Wayne within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: Lot numbered one hundred and seventy-two, (172) in the old plat of the town of Fort Wayne; said on failure to realize the full amount of judgement, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Francis Comparet, at the suit of William W. Maynard.

S. S. MORRIS, Sheff. A. C.
Dec. 23, 1848 ($3 50.) 9x25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two Fi Fas to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 23d day of December, 1848, at the court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of the south west quarter, of section twelve. The east half of the south west quarter, and the north west quarter of the south west quarter, of section twenty two; the south east quarter of section twenty four; the east half of the north east quarter, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter, of section twenty-one, all lying and being in town twenty nine, range thirteen east; and on failure to realize the full amount of judgement, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Joseph Thacher, at the suit of John Hicks, for the use of Sam Moore, and Samuel Moore.

S. S. MORRIS, Sheff. A. C.
December 2, 1848.

The above sale is postponed until the 23 day of February, 1849. S. S. MORRIS, Sheff. A. C.
December 23, 1848. 6x25.

TUPPER'S *Lectures on the Lungs.*—Fifty copies of the above popular work just received and for sale with the Book Sellers.
Dec 9, 1848 J. R. WALKER.

JAMES' NOVELS.—*The works of G. P. R. James* in cheap form, for sale at
Dec 9, 1848. WALKER'S

Excelsior.

Upward and onward is the Motto of the Great West.

SMITH & Co. No 3 Jones' Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., invite all the head, and feel the GREAT REVOLUTION IN PRICES of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware Boots & Shoes, Queensware, &c.

Their tremendous heavy stock of Good will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Their Cotton Goods were purchased at the GREAT TUCTON RAISE—ESTABLISHMENT, and will be sold at less price than can be purchased in New York city. As an evidence read and see that

Real Heavy Yard-Wide Cotton Cloth sixteen Yards for one Dollar!!

Such as is usually sold for 10 cents and never less than 8 cents per yard by any one else. They do not ask to their old method of *No Scarring on Orders, Due Bills or Barter Trades,* but in every case charge strictly cash and to all cases. Call, see, try, and you will not deny the truth of the above.

WANTED: All kinds of PRODUCE, & BLACK SALTS.
SALERATUS AT WHOLESALE.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 21 1848. 16.

Wines and Liquors.

Brandy.	Wines.
J. J. Dupuy.	Pure Juice Port.
Joel Wolf.	South Side Madeira.
Chatnel.	Golden Sherry.
A. Seignette.	Mountain Malaga.
St. Croix Rum.	
Holland Gin	
Irish. Whiskey,	

all of which are warranted pure for sale by
Dec. 9, 1848. H. B. REED.

The Youth's Cabinet,

EDITED BY FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH.

BEGINS its fourth volume with January, 1849. It is the honest conviction of the publisher that this is the *best and cheapest Youth's Magazine in the country*; and in this opinion the public generally coincide. It is edited with the greatest care, and it has a multitude of embellishments and pictorial illustrations of the very highest order. The new volume will be beautiful beyond either of the preceding. It appears in new type, and a corresponding change in its exterior is made throughout. The steel vignette introducing the volume —*The Child and her Pet Fawn*—was engraved at an expense originally of upwards of $200, and is one of the prettiest and most finished sketches that can be found in any magazine of whatever character. The entire volume, of twelve numbers, contains ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WOOD ENGRAVINGS, WITH NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED LARGE OCTAVO PAGES. The price of this splendid magazine is the same as formerly—

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar in Advance.

Terms to Subscribers in Clubs—Cash in Advance.

☞ *These terms applying both to old and new Subscribers.*

4 Copies, one year,	75 cents each,	.....	$3 00
7 " "	72 " "	.....	5 60
10 " "	70 " "	.....	7 00
15 " "	67 " "	.....	10 00

PREMIUMS FOR OBTAINING NEW SUBSCRIBERS!—Any individual who will send us the names of Five new subscribers, and $5, shall receive a copy of the "WREATHS OF FRIENDSHIP," a splendid juvenile gift book, by T. S. Arthur and F. C. Woodworth—price $1 25.

For Ten new subscribers, and $10, a whole set (three volumes) of the "YOUTH'S CABINET," elegantly bound—price $3 75.

BOUND VOLUMES—THE CABINET LIBRARY.

Three volumes are now completed, and tastefully bound, in different styles. They form together one of the cheapest and best works for the library of boys and girls to be found in the English language. They are sold by the set or separately.

PRICES, ACCORDING TO THEIR BINDING

1. In paper covers for the mail, per volume,.. $1 00
2. Plain muslin, gilt back, "..... 1 25
3. Sheep—Library edition, "..... 1 38
4. Muslin, gilt back, edges, and sides, "..... 1 50

☞ Subscribers can have their numbers bound at the office, 135 Nassau street, at a cost of 38, 50, and 63 cents, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th styles of binding.

D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher,
4w20. 135 Nassau Street, New York

Blank Deeds & Mortgages

neatly printed on
Beautiful Script Type.
For sale at this Office.

Fresh Drugs.

H. B. REED has just returned from the eastern cities, and is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Supply

of all articles in his line; making the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever before brought to this market, or that can be found at any other point in the State.

He respectfully requests the attention of Physicians, Druggists and dealers generally, to his stock, as he is enabled to offer greater inducements than ever.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 4. 1848. 18

BROAD CLOTH.—Black French, Brown, Steel Mix, and Gray, just received at
Sept. 23. ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

NEW BOOKS

JANE EYRE, by Curran Bell,
Wuthering Heights, " "
Now and Then, by Warren,
Pride and Prejudice, by Austin,
Self Control,
Charms and Counter Charms,
Just received at WALKER'S Book Store

OAK OPENINGS, by Jas. Fenimore Cooper, for sale at WALKER'S.

NAILS, Spikes, and Glass, for sale by
A. B. MILLER.

PLAWLS.—Plaid Long, Basket Braid, Rob Roy, Stroller, Cashmere, and Delain, the greatest assortment ever brought to this market at ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

CAPS.—Fine Cloth, Fur Trimed, Fur, Seal, and Sealett, very cheap at the
FARMERS' DEPOT.

LOG & Trace Chains, at the
FARMERS' DEPOT.

STATIONERY.—Blank & Memorandum Books, 1st 2d, 3d, and 4th Readers, Spelling Books, Fool Cap and Letter Paper, &c., at
Sept 23. ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

FANCY BOOKS.—A most splendid assortment of all kinds, sizes, and prices, for sale at
Dec 9, 1848. WALKER'S.

Deeds and Mortgages

FOR sale by the dozen or single, at the office store of C. R. WALKER.

ALMANACS for 1849, for sale by the Dozen or Gross at Walker's
Dec 9, 1848. No. 2, Hanna's Block

FRENCH PAPETRIES.—A most beautiful article, good as the best, for sale at
Dec. 9, 1848. WALKER'S.

TOBACCO.—Twenty Lovel Tobacco for sale on consignment, for sale at Cincinnati prices by
WALKER.

BRANDY & WINE.—A pure article of Brandy and Wine for Medicinal use can be found at WALKER'S Store.

3 Bbls. CAMPHOR for sale very low by
H. B. REED

DR. Hart's Vegetable Expectorant Pills, also Dr. McKenzie's Elixir of Opium just received and for sale by H. B. REED

BRUSHES.—A very large assortment of White Wash, Shoe, Marking, Grain, Flesh, Paint, Dusting, &c., for sale very cheap.
Oct. 9 1848. H. B. REED.

IRON! IRON!! Just received from Cincinnati, a complete assortment of Iron, which we offer for sale at the lowest price
22 ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

STEEL.—Cast, German, Swords & American Blister Steel, at the FARMER'S DEPOT

NAILS.—100 Kegs just received and for sale by ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

GLASS.—5&8 sold by 10 10 by 12, 11 by 14, and all other sizes generally in use, at ORFF & SCHWEGMAN'S.

COFFEE.—30 Sacks best Rio Coffee just received and for sale low at the
FARMER'S DEPOT.

TEA.—10 Chests Young and Gll Hyson Teas; 5 do Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, which is offered for sale very cheap at
ORFF & SCHWEGMAN'S.

SUGAR 50 bls. N. O. Sugar of the best kind at the FARMER'S DEPOT.

MOLASSES.—Sugar House and N. O. Molasses just the sort for Family use, at
ORFF & SCHWEGMAN'S

PRINTS.—160 pieces Prints of the latest and best quality just received and for sale low
ORFF & SCHWEGMAN'S.

MENS & BOYS' CAPS.—A splendid assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps which are sold at low prices at A. B. MILLER'S.

WORKED COLLARS.—The nicest article ever offered in this market at the
FARMERS' DEPOT.

FRENCH REVOLUTION, by Carlyle, Two Volumes, for sale by WALKER.

$1000 Wooster Money

WANTED immediately, for which the highest prices will be paid in CASH.
BARNETT & NELSON.
October 28, 1848.

NEW Fashions FOR Fall and Winter.

MISS WELLS has just received from New York her NEW FASHIONS, BONNETS, and GOODS, and is now prepared to

Cut and Make Dresses and Cloaks

in the latest style for the season. All kinds of BONNETS made to order, and Gu-can and Straw Hats *Cleaned* and *Repaired* in the best manner. She flatters herself from past experience, and the liberal patronage received, that she can continue to give good satisfaction. All kinds of Bonnets kept on hand, such as Velvet, Plush, Satin and every kind of Silk; Straw and Leghorn Hats, very cheap. Also a great variety of *Plumes, Winter and Field Flowers, Ribands, Laces, Gloves, Head-Dresses, Capes, Collars, and many other Fancy Articles;*

besides a great variety of rich and cheap *SILKS for Dresses.* The Ladies will please call and see for themselves.

Shop on Columbia street, opposite A. B. Miller.

Fort Wayne, November 4, 1848.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. MEACHAM (Dentist) having been in the practice for 18 years in Ohio, and in the South, has concluded to locate in Fort Wayne, besides attending to the operations of repairing the teeth, such as cleaning, extracting, plugging, inserting, removing decay by files and cutters, &c., &c., will also attend to curing scurvy of the gums, diseased suckers and antrum. Scurvy is known by the gums bleeding easily, being spungy leaving the necks of the teeth bare, and finally the teeth become loose and drop out. This scurvy Dr. M. can effectually cure if taken in season. Exposed nerve can be destroyed with little or no pain. Offensive breath caused by diseased gums and sockets Dr. M. can effectually cure. He has about 30 different instruments for extracting, which enables him to take out teeth with less pain and more safety than the usual method. Price of extracting, 25 to 50 cents for each tooth or separate root. Office over J. B. Shoaff's Drug Store, and under the Odd Fellow's Hall, on Calhoun street. Expense of the operations made known before operating, when desired. Work warranted.

November 4, 1848. m14

AXES, AXES.—Hunt's and Collins' Broad bit Rail Road Axes, for sale at
22 A. B. MILLER'S NIAGARA STORE.

TOBACCO.—A few Kegs and Boxes for sale at Wholesale on Commission, very cheap for cash only at EDSALL'S.

100 Cans Spiced Oysters just received and for sale by R. C. FILSON.

100 doz. Woolen Comforts, 10 M Imported Segars, 50 M Kentucky segars, just received and for sale by
R. C. FILSON, No 3 Jones' Block.

HOGS!! HOGS!!!

WE want *TEN THOUSAND CORN-FED HOGS*, for which the highest price in CASH will be paid.
Nov. 10, '48 RUDISILL & WOLKE.

FAMBRIC Inserting, Linen, Silk, and Cotton Edgings, Linen and Cotton Bobbins, and Coronation Cord, for sale at
Sept 23 ORFF & SCHWEGMAN

VEILS.—Black & Green Silk and Green Gauze, for sale very low at the
Sept. 23. FARMERS' DEPOT.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

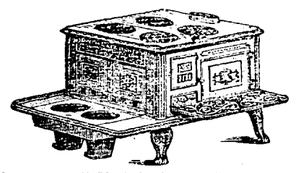
JUST receiving 30,000 of the choicest brands in Invation, La Carlotta, La Antiguedad La Flora. H. B. REED.

THE TWO PLANAS, or the Son of a Count and the Daughter of a King, by Alexander Dumas, for sale at WALKER'S

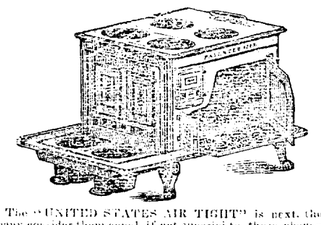
B. W. OAKLEY,

THANKFUL for the favors of the past, would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that his Fall and Winter supply has in part arrived, and is still coming; so that by the close of navigation all demands for the season can be promptly filled.

STOVES.



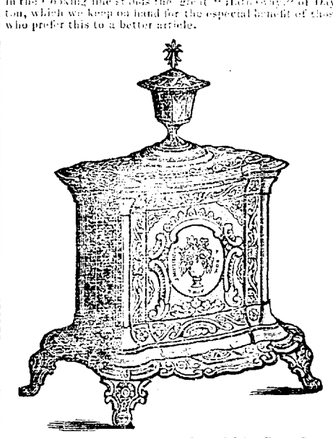
We place the "IMPERIAL AIR TIGHT" first; because we consider them decidedly foremost in the way of all Stoves.



The "UNITED STATES AIR TIGHT" is next, that many consider them equal, if not superior to those above—and with them may be classed the Washington and Troy Air Tights and the Oneida Brass Air Tights, of Albany.

PREMIUM STOVES.

Among the different kinds of Premium Cooking Stoves we have the "Troy Victoria" to the excellent qualities of which all who have ever used them will readily attest. We selected them as the best premium stove in market, and the increased demand for them induced us to bring on a large assortment. We have also the common premiums from Buffalo and Cincinnati, all of which are best, the "*Farmer*," with no doors or sup orted reservoir, but so well recommended that any one wishing a stove can take it, and bring it back again if it does not work well. Low, at least in the Cooking line stands the great "Hathaway" of Dayton, which we keep on hand for the especial benefit of those who prefer this to a better article.



Parlor Stoves of Cast or Sheet Iron, Dining Room Stoves Shop and Store Room Stoves of all varieties and sizes from a meeting house to a Dye Tub.

In connection with our Stove trade we have added a small but well selected assortment of

Castings and Hardware.

Consisting in the main of all the most needed and necessary articles used by farmers and mechanics.

Our *Tin and Copper* business is still as many as ever, and all hands ready and happy to wait upon those who favor us with a call.

N. B. Old Copper, Brass, Rags, Ginseng, Beeswax, &c., &c., received in exchange for Goods. B. W. O.
Fort Wayne, October 28, 1848. y17.

FRINGES & GIMPS.—A splendid assortment. ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

CYMINA SAURANI, The Poetry, Power & Harp; Hood's Instrument of Music; Boston Glee Book and others just received at Walker's, No. 2 Hanna's Block.

Edsall's Goods have arrived!

THE stock is large and markets every thing in the line of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.,

that the wants of the country require. They will be sold unprecedentedly CHEAP for cash or Produce. Purchasers can depend on finding anything they need, and will get better bargains than in any other store in the state.

Fort Wayne, September 9 1848

NOW IS THE TIME

To buy yourselves Rich!

E. D. BARTLETT & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received a large and well assorted stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

adapted to this market, which they are prepared to sell on more favorable terms than were ever before offered in Fort Wayne.

The Stock includes every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Broad Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Linseys, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Cotton Yarns, Shirtings, Sheetings, Ginghams; Alpaccas, Merinoes, DeLaines, Cashmeres, &c., —a beautiful assortment, at greatly reduced prices.

Honey Comb and Shirred Satin and Leghorn BONNETS of the latest fashions. Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Artificials, and Trimmings in great variety; Shawls—all kinds,—Ladies' Misses', and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, &c.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets; Boots & Shoes of all qualities from the finest Morocco to the stoutest Stogies.

They do not feel disposed to brag or make as much fuss in the papers as some of their neighbors do, but they will just mention a few of their prices and let the public judge whether it will not be for their interest to buy at this establishment. For instance, they are selling

Twenty Yards beautiful CALICOE for One Dollar!

Good Heavy Sheeting a Gd. a Yard!

GINGHAMS at Eighteen Cents!!

Alpacas from twenty Cents!!

Every thing else in proportion. Call in, and be satisfied that if there ever was a chance to buy yourselves rich, now is the time, and Bartlett's the place.

QUEENSWARE.—The stock is quite large, of the latest and most beautiful patterns, and, better than all—*very cheap.*

In GROCERIES they defy competition, and invite all who are judges of such articles to test their quality.

They have also a general assortment of HARDWARE such as Locks, Bolts, Latches, Butts and Screws, Cutlery, Mill and Cut Saws, Draw Knives, Axes, Shovels, Pitchforks, Nails, &c.

In short, the stock is complete—the goods all of the best quality and newest styles—and as they have been bot cheap and must be sold before spring, they are offered at such prices as will ensure bargains to purchasers.

Fort Wayne, October 14, 1848.

THE very popular novel Bragelenne, the Son of Athos, or Ten Years Later, by Alexander Dumas, for sale by C. R. WALKER.
December, 23, 1848.

GLASS POWDER HORNS.—Something entirely new and beautiful. Call and see them at A. B. Miller's NIAGARA STORE.

Tremendous Mass Meeting.

TOM CORWIN, LEWIS CASS, DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN VAN BUREN, HENRY CLAY, ALLEN of Ohio, BRIGHT of Indiana, and the celebrated JOHN M. BOTTS are all good at making speeches, and drawing large crowds; but none of them ever gave half the satisfaction that

B. MASON

Now gives to the THOUSANDS of customers who are daily crowding his Cheap Store. It is calculated that

20,000 Persons of both parties,

can find every thing they need in the shape of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c.

At Mason's Cheap Cash Store, which has just been filled to overflowing with the largest, best, and cheapest assortment ever seen in Fort Wayne.

Rally, Whigs! Democrats to the Rescue!!

Now is the time to serve your country, and save your fips.—Goods will positively be sold CHEAPER than at any other store in the place. Only think—

Twenty yards heavy, yard wide SHEETING for One Dollar!!!

Every thing else in proportion.

In this stock will be found every thing adapted to the season and the wants of the country. Broad Cloths Cassimeres, Flannels, Linseys, and other staple articles in abundance, and at prices that must be seen to be believed.

The LADIES will find a magnificent stock of *Satins, Silks, Velvets,* Trimmings of all kinds for Dresses or Cloaks; Alpacas, French Merinoes, De Laines, Chameleon Plaids; Shawls; Dress Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, &c. &c. In short, the richest and most superb assortment ever witnessed in the west, and although this establishment has always gone ahead of all others in its supply of rich and fancy articles suited to the refined taste of the ladies of this city, yet this time it fairly exceeds itself. An inspection will richly repay any lady for the trouble of a call.

The stock of GROCERIES is large, and all of the choicest quality—nothing else is ever kept, and they will be sold as Cheap or CHEAPER than the inferior articles offered in some of the blowing *gas-houses* in this city. DYE STUFFS—Madder, Indigo, Alum, &c.

QUEENSWARE.—A large and most beautiful assortment of the latest styles.

HARDWARE.—A full stock, which is offered very low. Every thing in the shape of BOOTS AND SHOES, from a Negro Boot to a Baby's shoe—including Misses' Gaiters, Slippers, Walking Shoes, &c., and Gents' Calf Boots, Water Proof Boots, Shoes, Pantoons, &c. &c. at very reduced prices.

HATS AND CAPS in great variety—from a Broadway *Bee Hive* to a shilling cap.

STATIONERY.—Boys also a large stock of Stationery—including School Books, Cap and Letter Paper, Envelopes, &c. &c.

Also an endless variety of NOTIONS—such as Steel Beads, Clasps, and Purse Trimmings, Combs in great variety—Travelling bags; Pen and Pocket Knives, and every thing else that is useful, fashionable or ornamental.

SALT & WHITE FISH by the bls. NAILS & GLASS.

In short, buyers will find any thing and every thing they can ask for, and for CASH can have such bargains as they have never yet met with. All kinds of PRODUCE, Dry Skins, &c taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash paid for WHEAT at all times.
Oct 21, 1848. y17.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE Farmers are respectfully requested to call at A. B. Miller's and bring their wheat, as he desires to buy a large quantity for CASH, and will pay as high a price as the eastern market will justify.

July 8, 1848. A. B. MILLER

Abdominal Supporters.

THE Greatest the cures and of the street has arrived at the Drug Store, and those who are troubled with Rupture can get relief by calling on E. S. Reed's, for Bartlett's Abdominal Supporters. Call and see.

200 Boxes GLASS WARE just received and for sale cheap. Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call at the Drug Store.
Dec. 9, 1848. H. B. REED.

SODA Soap, Pt. INDIGO, for sale cheap by H. B. REED.

LAMP OIL.—Turpentine Burning Fluid, for sale low. H. B. REED.

12 Bbls. spts. TURPENTINE for sale by H. B. REED.

3 Cases choice dried BORAX on hand and for sale cheap. H. B. REED.

"Regular Authorized Agent" No. 2

THE "Express Arrival" begs to inform the "Nobility Gentry & People" in the Northern Agent" for *Dr. Birch's Popular Remedies.* But as this is the first notice of the kind, we presume it is for *keeping them in a thing.* Now we have a "Regular Authorized Agent" for *selling,* and we think our first visit will not be the last. For remedies, vide for Bowel Complaints, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Birch's Lectures constantly on hand for sale at

WALKER'S BOOK STORE,
No. 2, Hanna's Block,
Fort Wayne, December 19, 1848.

The Holidays are at hand.

PERSONS will find at the splendid GIFT BOOK store, the best assortment ever offered in the city.

ORLEANS, Mysteries, Costumes, Dramas and Farces for Every Hour
Dec. 23 ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

J. E. HILL, G. WILSON, A. M. ORBISON.

HILL, WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &C.,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

County & City Orders.

WANTED for which the highest price will be paid in cash or goods as cheap as they can be obtained at the store of the subscribers.
Oct 28, 1848. BARNETT & NELSON.

Notice Extraordinary.

W. BURROUGHS has become the Agent, of Manchester, (late of New Haven) CONNECTICUT, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers & Supporters, and Inhaling Tubes, having removed his store to Kenny street from Dr. Birch—The statement of the late arrival by Express to the contrary notwithstanding. All persons wishing any of the above articles will find the GENUINE Article at the *Doctor's prices* at the Book Store of the subscriber, opposite the stores of A. B. Miller and E. D. Bartlett & Co.

D. W. BURROUGHS.
Fort Wayne, December 2, 1848 22.

Bounty Land Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

THOMAS PRITCHARD.

THE subscriber is prepared to pay CASH and the highest Price for any quantity of Land Warrants that may be offered. He also sells the same on favorable terms, giving favorable chance for any person seeking a location in a new country to buy land at an expense of not more than 75 cents per acre.

He also offers about 2000 acres of first rate WILD LAND in Adams, Wells, and Allen counties, which will be sold at from $2,00 to $2,50 per acre. Persons wishing to buy land would find it to their advantage to give him a call. THOMAS PRITCHARD
Fort Wayne, Nov. 18, 1848. 20

Music Books.

PSALTERYS, Carmina Sacra, Missouri Harmony, David's Harp, by the dozen or single copy, at WALKER'S.

DIARYS FOR 1849.—A few very nice ones at WALKER'S BOOK STORE

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO, by Alexander Dumas, at WALKER'S.

Removal.

MRS. DYKES returns her thanks to the ladies of Fort Wayne, and the public in general for the liberal patronage she has received while doing business in Columbia Street, and respectfully informs them that she has removed to the new Brick Block on Calhoun Street, two doors South of Smith's Corner, where she will be happy to receive calls from all in want of Fancy Articles, Dry Goods, &c.—a new supply of which has just been received.

Dec. 2, 1848.

New Year's Call!

A CALL FOR BARK, AND A CALL FOR HIDES,

THE subscriber will pay CASH for Bark, and any thing the people wish for Hides.

Call at the OLD RED TANNERY of Mr. P. H. Taylor without delay. R. M. LYON.
January 1, 1849. 2mo.

150 Lbs. PARIS GREEN G'd. in Oil, 6 lb. cans; also, 500 lbs. dry, a superior article for blends. H. B. REED.

20 Bbls. TANNER'S OIL, warranted of the very best quality, for sale at the very low rate. H. B. REED.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—30,000 of the best brands; also a cheap article, 50 in a box, for sale low. H. B. REED

10 Cases Calebra and Cordy LIQUORICE in store and for sale cheap.
Dec. 9 1848. H. B. REED.

BONNET Velvet and Satins, various shades and qualities, for sale by
Nov 13. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Fort Wayne Indiana, December 31st 1848 if not taken out before the first of April 1849 will be sent to the department as dead letters. Persons calling for the same will please say advertised.

Archer Sharlot		Peabody John L	
Amy Thomas Christy		Parker Thomas	
Brown James H		Potter Orange	
Bear George		Pence James	
Beard Gardner G		Phillabaum J. & M	
Ratdsley Elizabeth D		Potter Stavidore	
Baldwin James		Pring John Sen.	
Barnes Nelson		Parrot Hiram	
Barnes Samuel		Pearson Isaac C	
Bowen Mason M		Powers Avery	2
Black Nelsen		Patterson Joseph	
Barlow J		Pilgrim Jurgo	
Bade Mrs Pressila	2	Rogers James A	
Bango J S		Robinson Adam	
Bolles E T		Irwin C P	
Buchanan Milo		Rowe Miss	
Barker John		Rozer Wm S S	2
Bayne Chester		Rankin R E	
Binford Gabriel		Ridge George	
Bliss Aaron		Rice Amelia	
Bates John B		Rogers Wm	
Barnestown Mrs B S		Rice Mrs Fanny W	
Bates C B		Robinson Jesse B	
Benjamin H R		Roberts H	
Brackenridge William		Rex George	
Barkley G W		Smith Mrs Eliz Hay	
Blakley John or Thomas		Smith Jos L	
Bearss C W		Skinner Irwin	
Bangham Russell		Smith Steven	
Bystone Peter		Sanford Wm	
Bowen Abram		Swee William	
Bacon Enoch		Saylor D	
Browning John		Summers John	
Barker Smiths		Seaborn Miss Frances	2
Bass Rev James T		Sheridan John	
Browning J T		Skinner Daniel	
Brown L		Sullivan Peter O	
Bonnett Bundy		Shirk Jacob	
Bowen Daniel W		Smith Buzzel	
Brown Edwin		Strong Daniel	
Burns Jesse A		Sanford Sanford	
Crist H B		Snow Sidney	
Cragg Andrew		Sears Samuel	
Case Capt C B		Smith Wm W	2
Curry A		Simpson Jacksan	
Carrens Palander E		Sweet E S B	
Crow Raleigh		Smith Chas A	
Crippen Archer		Shoup Harriet	
Crafter Jacob		Silver J C	
Colony Clarissa B		Smith Stephen	
Comstock George		Samuel Wm	2
Clark Miss Zerinda	2	Stuart William H	
Colvin Doc. Lemel		Smith Wm	
Castleman Wm		Smith Isaac	
Canny Terrin S		Todd Jesse	
Camels Henry		Trivelpiece Amanda Mrs	
Crandy Henry		Edwin	
Catsman Samuel		Tedd Maria	
Curtis Wm & co.		Trael John N	
Conwell John		Tom Silas	
Cook Frederh		Ulery E Isaiah	
Cevens Joan		Vaughn Marvin	
Cassea Cornelius		Vanada Thomas	
Cartwright Samuel		Vahlenkh James	
Chapin Rev. Wm. J		Vennis & Pittock	
Cochran Thomas		Warren William	
Daniels Thomas		Wallace S	
Dewey R		Walker R B H	
Davenport Surien		Wakefield W

More New Goods.

THE Public,—especially those who like to get good Bargains,—to make the most of a life money—or to buy in a place where they can spend on getting the best articles at the lowest prices—are invited to call and examine the newly arrived stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which having been selected with especial care and purchased on favorable terms, will be found adapted to the wants of the country, and will be sold at such extremely low Rates, that all who come call will be sure to repeat the visit.—Among the Dry Goods will be found a fine and large assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Linseys, plain and plaid, Flannels, white and colored Oregon Plaids, Alpaccas, De Laine, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c. Calicoes,—of the latest and most beautiful styles, from 5 cents per yard! Ginghams and shirtings much lower than usual. Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Trimmings, Fancy Articles in abundance, Wadding, Batting, &c., &c.

Boots & Shoes, *Ready Made Clothing, Cloth, Fur, Plush, and Glazed Caps,* &c.

A full and choice assortment of

Fresh Groceries,

including Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Tobacco, Cut, Raisins by the quarter box,—Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon; Dye Stuffs, Madder, Copperas, Annato, Indigo, Alum, &c.

HARDWARE,—a pretty general assortment, viz: Cut, Hand, and Buck Saws; Files.—Drawing Knives, Butcher Do. Table Cutlery, Drawing Knives, Butts, Screws, Latches and Door Locks, Screws, Chains and Log Chains, &c.

Also a general assortment of

Crockery and Glassware;

Spanish Sole Leather, Nails and Glass, Stone and Red Ware, &c.

We hope our individual friends will continue their patronage to the new firm, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction to customers. Our stock is large, and having been bought on favorable terms, we will sell to Country Merchants at WHOLESALE on such terms as will make it an object to them to purchase.

We are so many *gassy* advertisements published now, that some may not be willing to believe that all we have here said is true, and that the Farmer's Depot is the real place to get BARGAINS.

To all such we have only to say, give us a call and your scepticism shall vanish; all we ask is, that you call and satisfy yourselves.

ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

Sept. 15, 1848. 11y

LATEST ARRIVAL.

At T. K. Brackenridge & Co's.

OUR long looked for stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS have come to hand, and we are now prepared to accommodate all who may favor us with a call. Our stock is of the latest and finest styles, having been carefully selected and intended for this market alone, and consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, *Hardware, Boots and Shoes. Hats, Caps, Muffs, Hoods. Bonnets, Boas, &c, Nails, Glass, Leather, Salt. Wicking, Wadding, Batts, Cotton Yarn.* &c. &c.

In our stock of DRY GOODS will be found, French and English Cloths of all colors and a variety of pieces; also French Doe Skin, English, and Fancy Cassimeres, some of them very pretty; a full stock of Satinetts of all colors and prices from three shillings to one dollar and twenty-five cts., also Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, and Cords; a full and fine line of

CALICOES from Sixpence to two Shillings;

viz: Blue, Blue and Orange for one shilling; a first rate article of full *yard wide Muslin for sixpence per yard*, do 8 cents, do 10, five-fourths for one shilling, extra fine for one shilling bleached, do from 8 cents to two shillings.

To the LADIES, we would say that our stock of

Dress Goods and Trimmings

is a fine one, consisting of Plaid, Satin, Striped, and plain Silks, Gro de Rhine and Gro de Suisse; Lustres; Plaid, Satin, and Striped Alpaccas; Mode, Black Plaid, and Stripe, Silk Warp de; Cashmeres and De Laines. Also, a new and beautiful DRESS GOODS lately brought into market, and bearing the name of the great French Republican *Lamartine.* The stock of TRIMMINGS will be found, Gimps, Fringes, Silk Buttons, &c. Give us a call at least, Ladies, and examine our stock.

The assortment of GROCERIES is large and fine. Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee from 8 to 11 pounds to the dollar;—New Orleans, Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars; Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Pimento and Pepper, ground and in the grain; Mustard, Chocolade, &c.—Tobacco—Cavendish, Common, Fine Cut, Pressed, and Smoking.

Our stock of QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE is large consisting of Flowing Blue by the set or piece; Liverpool do; Agate do; Common and extra Tumblers; Pepper, Salts and Preserves.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fine selection Stoga Boots from two dollars to 2,50 per pair; Kip and Calf do, Youths' and Boy's do., Stoga, Kip, and Calf Shoes, Youths' and Boys' Ladies' and Misses' Morocco Lace Boots, Buskins, Walking Shoes, Slips, and Gaiters; Children and Infants do. Ladies' Goosts' and Misses' Gum Elastic Over Shoes, French, Kid, Strap, and Manufactured.

Ladies' Muffs, a few first rate African Lynx, Jenet, &c., also a fine lot. Gents fashionable Silk and Fur HATS: Silk Plush, Oil Silk, Fur, and Seal CAPS from two shillings to two dollars.

CASH paid for WHEAT, and all kinds of Produce. Corn, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Ginseng, Butter, Eggs, &c., taken in exchange for Goods and the highest price paid for the same at the Hoosier Store, Corner of Main & Calhoun Streets, south of John Tientmann's.

October 26, 1848. y17.

Country Merchants, come in and advance yourselves at Fort Wayne.

T. & J. NIRDLINGER, thankful for former patronage, take this method of informing their customers and Merchants in the vicinity that they will pay strict attention to the

Wholesale Business.

One of their firm being constantly in the Eastern Cities buying most Goods at *AUCTION*, have been able to effect such arrangements that their facilities will enable them to *compete with the Jobbers of Cincinnati.* Having on hand and daily receiving new Lots) a splendid and extensive stock of

DRY GOODS

and Ready-Made Clothing.

which they offer to the trade on the most reasonable TERMS, they feel confident of pleasing Merchants, and saving them a considerable money. Their assortment need but be seen and prices but known, to induce them to buy. It in part consists of all Goods generally in vogue among the inhabitants of the District.

September 9, 1848. y-10.

Co Partnership Notice.

E. HILL & G. WILSON, have formed a co-partnership with A. M. ORBISON as dealers in Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, at the old stand, under the name of Hill, Wilson, & Co. Also to conduct a general business of Storage, Forwarding, and Commission, and Dealing in Produce, under the name of Hill, Orbison & Co, in the Warehouse recently occupied by Nichols and Hoagland.

J. E. HILL,
G. WILSON,
A. M. ORBISON,

September 16, 1848.

THE highest market price in cash will be paid for FURS by

Nov. 25, 1848. C. R. WALKER.

PRINTS from Sixpence to two Shillings for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

POWDER, Lead, Shot, and percussion caps—water proof and common, for sale very S. & W. S. EDSALL.

GLASS & GLASS of all kinds, for sale cheap by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

HATS & CAPS.—The largest, cheapest, and best assortment ever seen here. Caps from 50 to $3 00. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

RIBBONS Artificials, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, and every thing new or tasty in Fancy line—a large and splendid assortment. The Ladies are invited to call and examine at E. D. BATLETT & Co's.

Queensware by the Package.

PACKAGES assorted Ware, with a large assortment of Common, Liverpool, Granite & China Ware at retail by

HILL, WILSON & Co.

P. P. Bailey

HAS opened his NEW WARE HOUSE on the north side of the Canal, opposite his *Hard Ware Store*, and adjoining Hamilton & Williams' Mill where he is ready TO PAY CASH

For Flour, Wheat, Pork and Corn,

OR TAKE THE SAME ON STORAGE.

Country Merchants and Farmers, who wish to store for the winter instead of selling, can do so at a low rate of Storage, and have the same insured against loss by fire. If the proprietor become the purchaser while the produce is in Store, in that case there will be no charge for Storage. *Cash Advances* made whenever desired in Produce in store to go forward in Spring.

REFERENCES,

Messrs. Hamilton & Williams, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*
" Samuel Hanna, "
" Hugh M'Culloch, Cash'r of B'k "
" Peckham & Bradbury, *Toledo, Ohio.*
" Collins, Brown, & Co., "
" Brownlee & Brown, "
" G. S. Hazard, *Buffalo, N. Y.*
" W. S. Hawley, "
" Col. James H. Hooker, *Buffalo, Troy. New York, and Boston.*

N. B. HARDWARE BUSINESS continued as usual at the old stand, sign of Pad Lock.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1847 23.

GROCERIES.

A Full assortment of choice Family Groceries just received. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

New Books.

COURT of Monti Christo, by Dumas.
Shakespeare's Novels, "
Life in London, by Reynolds.
Black Prophet, by Carleton.
Manœuvering Mother, by Carleton.
Christopher Tadpole, by Smith.
Cruise of the Midge, "
And hosts of others, for sale at

May 13, 1848. WALKER'S

CIDER VINEGAR.—Cider Vinegar of superior quality and warranted pure, for sale by the barrel or gallon at the Niagara Store.

July 8, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

On Hand,

SALERATUS of superior quality—Manufactured and for sale at the lowest market price, next door to Nichols & Hoagland's, by

Jan. 1, '48. 28 tf. F. H. TYLER.

Dress Goods.

50 Pc's ALPACAS, Black and Colored all grades, from 2 to 10 shillings per yard *Cashmeres DeLanes, Ginghams.* Black and Col'd SILKS &c., at HILL, WILSON & Co's.

HUMPHERY & BROWN

Stone Cutters and Stone Masons.

DEALERS in Stone, Lime, Marble, Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table Tops of Iquality, American & Italian Marble, Cut Stone for buildings, and all Jobs in the Stone Line done to order. Shop and Lime Kilns on the Canal, west of Ewing's Warehouse and Boat Yard.

JAMES HUMPHERY. JOHN BROWN.

August 4-h, 1848.

Stoves. Stoves. Stoves!

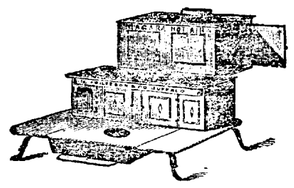
MORE of the latest styles and most improved patents in the way of HOT AIR COOKING STOVES, arenow arriving at the Old Stand.

SIGN OF THE PAD LOCK.

From the following descriptions it will be seen that exercise is the proprietor of this establishment is constantly making to supply the public with the latest improvements in the line of his business.

He now offers for sale the splendid 4 Boiler

Niagara Hot Air Cooking STOVE.



Warranted to economise fifty per cent in the amount of fuel it uses, and the time it takes to boil or bake, over any other stove in use in this or any other country.

The next is the same man's patent of 3 Boiler

Niagara Hot Air Cooking Stove,

which takes in nearly three feet wood, with all the advantages of the other. (See plate above.

These Stoves took the first premium at a recent fair of the Erie County agricultural society, New York.

Next comes the good old EMPIRE HOT AIR COOKING STOVE, which is so well known in this country. *with two ovens*, one being portable. Also, the

Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stove,

the excellent qualities of which will be readily testified to, by a number of families in Fort Wayne, who have them in use,—the proprietor's own family being one of that number. The next is another new stove called the

Knickerbacker Hot Air

which is now having a great run in the East, and no doubt will run quite as fast out West, as soon as it is seen and its qualities understood.

Then comes the Premium Cooking Stoves all sizes;

The Noncondensing Hot Air Parlor Stoves;
The Ten and Seven Plate Stoves;

All of them are made of the best and heaviest Castings, and are

Warranted to stand fire.

without breaking.

After these, comes the *Russia Sheet Iron Parlor Office Stoves*, made to order, any size that may be wanted.

TIN WARE manufactured and sold wholesale at Eastern prices. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call here for their supplies of this article.

Tin Plate, Sheet Copper Sheet Iron and *Block Tin* kept constantly on hand and for sale to the trade, at the New York Hardware Store, sign of the Pad Lock.

P. P. BAILEY.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 10, 1847.

Town Lots for Sale,

At the Indiana Land and Tax Agency.

THE subscriber offers the following Lots for sale, situate in Fort Wayne as follows:

HANNA'S ADDITION.—Lots numbered 166, 37, 38, 39, 40, 536, 278, and 279.

COUNTY ADDITION AND OLD PLAT.—7, 49, 6, 43, 72, and e. 1-3 of 75, part 59.

EWING'S ADDITION.—Lot 3, Block 27; Lot 7, Block 3; lot 4, block 27; lot 8, block 3; lot 4, block 26; lot 9, block 3; lot 7, block 25; lot 1, block 4.

TABOR'S ADDITION.—Lots numbered 2, 29, and 30.

They will be sold low for cash or on a credit.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

May 27, 1848. y47.

Annuals for 1849.

LEAFLETS OF MEMORY, Book of Pearls The Snow Flake, The Ruby, Women of the Bible, and many others may be found at

20 WALKER'S Book Store.

NOTE PAPER and Envelopes—a most splendid article for sale at

WALKER'S Book Store.

MEN'S SADDLES.—A. B. Miller offers for sale a few Men's and Ladies' Saddles at very low rates, call and see them. Also, 2 setts Fancy Buggy Harness. 22.

RIDING BRIDLES, Martingals, Stirrup Irons &c., &c., for sale low at

22 A. B. MILLER'S Niagara Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

S. & W. S. EDSALL inform the public that they have commenced the manufacture of BOOTS & SHOES on an extensive scale, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. W. THARP, whose long experience and intimate acquaintance with the business, warrant them in saying that all Boots and Shoes made at this establishment will be of the best quality.

Coarse Boots, custom work, made of the best Spanish Sole Leather, warranted, offered by the case at $30,00 per dozen.

Fine custom Kip and Calf Do. proportionately low.

They have now on hand and intend keeping a full assortment of all kinds of Boots & Shoes, such as

Ladies' Calf & Kip Boots; Childrens' do.
Boys' " "
Mens' Coarse and fine Brogans.
" Fine and coarse Boots, &c., &c.

☞ They offer to the trade, at the lowest prices *Spanish Sole, Upper LEATHER, Kip. Calf, Lining and Binding Skins;* also, a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS; PEGS of all sizes, &c., &c.

Jan. 15, 1847. 28y.

INDIANA LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

THE subscriber having become sole proprietor of the above Agency, will continue the business of a

"GENERAL LAND AGENCY"

in all its various branches, and tenders his services to the public for the *Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Payment of Taxes, Procuring of Patents,* and other services pertaining to a systematic and General Land Agency Business. He is provided with numerous and accurate Maps of different counties, and of the State—has personally visited the greater portion of Northern Indiana, and has numerous and careful correspondents, and is therefore prepared to furnish extensive and thorough information with regard to the ownership, soil, location and value of lands, which will be afforded gratuitously to all who desire such information.

As agent for the owner, he offers for sale large bodies of valuable land, well adapted to farming purposes, situate as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Allen County	18,706	Noble County	8,847
DeKalb "	7,624	Whitley "	8,808
Steuben "	2,868	Huntington "	5,364
Lagrange "	965	Wabash "	7,703
Kosciusko "	5,480	Miamie "	827
Blackford "	2,774	Carrol "	820
Jay "	596	Cass "	640
Wells "	2,420	Fulton "	1,289
Adams "	996	Marshall "	327
Elkhart "	720	White "	1,547
Fountain "	1,848	Montgomery "	720
Putnam "	897	Clinton "	897
Parke "	535	Marion "	320

The above lands will be sold for cash, or a part cash and the remainder on a reasonable credit. Title rendered indisputable.

He also offers for sale

Several Valuable Improved Farms.

in the counties of ALLEN, HUNTINGTON, NOBLE, and WABASH and a large number of

Town Lots

in the towns of FORT WAYNE, HUNTINGTON, LAGRO, WABASH, PERU and MARION. Prompt attention will be given to all communications from persons desiring to purchase.

Office at the sign of the "INDIANA LAND AGENCY," on Calhoun Street. JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, May 27, 1848. y47.

ROBERT HOOD, *Justice of the Peace and Notary Public* for the State of Indiana, hereby gives notice that he will at all times attend in his office (at the Mayor's office) on Clinton street in the city of Fort Wayne, where he will make *Deeds, Mortgages,* and other *Instruments of Writing* on reasonable terms; also attend to his official duties.

Fort Wayne, June 24, 1848. 51.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

DR. D. KISER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in Fort Wayne, and will who favor him with their custom may rely on prompt attention.

☞ OFFICE—On Columbia Street, next door to Thompson and Kitchen.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 21, 1848. 16.

DOCTOR JONES having returned from Mexico, may be consulted by his friends at his Office, next door to the Mayor's Office, Clinton Street, (between Main and Columbia streets,) *Fort Wayne.* y6 August 12, 1848.

DR. JAMES W. DAILY, *Fort Wayne Indiana.* OFFICE Front Room over Messrs. Brackenridge & Stapleford's Store, North-west corner of Main and Calhoun Streets.

DRS. AYRES & ROWAN will give their attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country, and will at any hour promptly attend those who may wish their services.

Office, one door no HILL, Wilson & Co's store. Residence one door north of the Spencer House.

Fort Wayne, Dec 7, 1846.

DR. C. E. STURGIS, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery at his office on Columbia street. Those requiring his services will meet with prompt attention.

Fort Wayne, August 18th, 1847. tf8

DR. S. S. THOMPSON, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Fort Wayne and vicinity. All who favor him with a call may rely on prompt attention

Office on Columbia street, one door east of the building formerly occupied by Drs. Thompson & Sturgis, where he may at all times be found when not absent on professional business. y40.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

JOHN G. WALPOLE, *Attorney at Law,* Fort Wayne, Ind., will attend to any business entrusted to his care in the Court of Allen County, and in the Supreme and U. S. Court at Indianapolis.

Office on Calhoun Street, over B. Smith's store.

Sept. 30, 1848. y13.

G. L. SITES, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,* Fort Wayne, Indiana. He will practice law in the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and will attend with promptness to any business entrusted to his care. OFFICE—Removed to room over T. K. Brackenridge's Store, corner Main and Calhoun-st. 1y17.

F. RANDALL. *Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery,* Fort Wayne Indiana. OFFICE on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store

R. BRAKENRIDGE, Jun. *Attorney and Counsellor at Law* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the payment of Taxes purchase and sale of lands, and examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES,

Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, *Fort Wayne.*
" A. Hamilton, "
" S. Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, "
" *Alfred Harrison, Indiadapolis.*
" Richard Suydam, *New York.*
" W. Hyslop, "
" Alex. Kevan, "
" Jos Jamieson, "
" J. D. & C. Jones, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

OFFICE near the Bank, north of the Treasurer's Office

EDWARD F. COLERICK. *Attorney and Counsellor at Law* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the Payment of Taxes, Purchase and Sale of Lands, and Examination of Titles in North ern Indiana. ☞ OFFICE—Room No. 1, Court House.

Nov. 17—y.

W. SMITH & Co.

No. 3, JONES' BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IA.

DEALERS IN

Domestic & Fancy Dry Goods GROCERIES,

Crockery. Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, FLOUR, SALT, *Fish, &c.*

Also, the best Sole and Upper LEATHER, just received. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

SALERATUS at wholesale or retail.

CASH at all times paid for WHEAT.

Storage and Forwarding.

THE Subscribers having a large and commodious WAREHOUSE, are ready at all times, to attend to business in that line, on reasonable terms. E. D. BARTLETT.

FT. WAYNE OIL MILL.

THE subscribers have completed their Oil Mill, and are now engaged in the manufacture of LINSEED OIL, and will constantly keep the article on hand, to sell by wholesale or retail. They also have OIL CAKE to sell—an excellent article to feed stock.

The highest price paid in Cash or Oil for Flax Seed. Farmers who wish to sow Flax Seed for the purpose of raising seed can be supplied on liberal terms.

RUDISILL & WOLKE.

March 14, 1846. y37

Ft. Wayne Woollen Factory.

RUDISILL & WOLKE having procured New Machinery for the MANUFACTURING of WOOL, inform their customers and the public in general that they will Manufacture Wool into

Sattinets or Full Cloth

of all kinds, on the most liberal terms, on shares or for pay. Those wanting their Wool manufactured must bring it in the fleece well washed.

May 6, 1848. y44

SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Walking Shoes, & Slippers—ever variety—just rec'd at Mrs. DYKES' Fancy Store

SAWS, Mill, Cut, Hand, and Buck, of the best kind and cheapest Prices.

Sept. 26. ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

Protection

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

THE subscriber has been appointed an Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company,* of Hartford, Conn., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is authorized to

Insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, Stables,

and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property

Against loss or damage by Fire.

The subscriber is also authorized to issue Policies on the most favorable terms

Against loss or damage on the cargoes of Steam, Keel, Canal, and Flat Boats, while navigating the Western Rivers, Lakes, and Canals.

On account of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to said Company, they have been enabled greatly to reduce their rates of Insurance, so that now every man has an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of these destructive elements.

For terms of Insurance, apply to the subscriber, at the office, of John Hough, Jun., corner of Calhoun & Columbia Streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

R. D. TURNER,
Dec. 1, 1848. At the Indiana Land Agency.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed an agent for said company, is authorized to make every kind and nature of Insurance appertaining to Life Risks, for a certain number of years or for life, grant annuities, and confer endowments.

The provisions of the charter of said company are peculiarly favorable to the assured—containing many important privileges, which experience has proved may be safely granted, and which are deemed superior to any heretofore offered in this country.

Married women may Insure the lives of their husbands, secure from the demands of creditors, Creditors may insure their debtors, or debtors themselves, for the benefit of creditors.

The assured after a term of years, may at any time surrender the policy and receive its equitable value in cash.

The subject of Life Insurance is attracting much attention in the Eastern States, and commends itself to the favorable consideration of all, as by this means a comfortable support may be left to the wife and children when misfortune comes upon them, and the husband and father is taken from their embrace by the cold hand of death.

Pamphlet explanatory of the uses and benefits arising from Life Insurances, will be furnished those wishing to be insured.

The undersigned is also agent for the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

F. P. RANDALL.

May 5, 1847. 44tf

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

2250 ACRES of the best land in Northern Indiana, situated in Allen County, Ia., seven miles west of Fort Wayne, immediately ON THE WABASH & ERIE CANAL, well watered and timbered—is offered for sale by the subscriber on very liberal terms and prices.

Also 150 acres situated in Marion Township, nine miles south of Fort Wayne, immediately on the Piqua road.

Also the west half of the south east quarter of section 17, town 32, north of range 15 east, in Springfield township, Allen county.

And a number of other tracts in this and the adjoining counties—all of which lands are well adapted to farming purposes, and are offered on the most liberal terms. For further information call on me at the Recorders office in this city.

EDWARD F. COLERICK.

Fort Wayne, May 20, 1847. tf

John Hough, Jr.,

Attorney & Counsellor at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

WILL attend to all professional business entrusted to his care. He will continue the late business of Worthington & Hough, and give particular attention to the collecting and securing of debts; also to the sale of lands payment of taxes, &c. in Northern Indiana.—Office at the sign of the "Indiana Land Agency," on Calhoun street

Commissioner of deeds for New York.

Notary Public.

May 27, 1848. y47.

There is no real occasion for sickness!

Dr. Ralph's Pills,

FOUNDED on the only principle on which a UNIVERSAL MEDICINE can safely and conscientiously be recommended to the world They are fast superceding every other remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Acidity, Heartburn, Costiveness, all Impurities of the blood, Biliousness, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, the DISEASES OF WESTERN CLIMATE, &c. The reason is obvious—they act in

PERFECT ACCORDANCE WITH NATURE.

Their operation is exceedingly mild and pleasant, and if taken in accordance with the directions, which are remarkably plain and clear,

THEY CANNOT FAIL TO CURE

and to perfectly prevent diseases of every kind (see explanation of the new theory in the 'Ralphian' an invaluable paper which may be had gratis of the agents.) Their unexampled success in all the complaints of FEMALES, and those also attending pregnancy, is acknowledged by thousands.

NO FEMALE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

Testimonials of cures, of every disease the human system is liable to, often after all other means had failed, are constantly being received at the Central Office, N. Y. City.

Price 25 cents a box, with full directions, and Family packages at $5, (in which is much saving.)

J. B. Hanna, Fort Wayne, having been appointed general agent, will supply this celebrated medicine, wholesale and retail, on the same terms as at the Central Office.

June 13, 1848. y9

Read the following testimony from W. W. Steevens, principal of the Classical & Commercial Academy, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

"Having had repeated opportunities for the last fourteen years of witnessing the great benefits various persons have derived from the use of Doctor RALPH'S PILLS, and knowing Doctor I. RALPH to be a graduate of the University of Edinburg, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and of the Medical College of the State of New York; also a Physician of *Long, Extensive and successful Practice,* I cordially recommend said Pills to all who may be afflicted with diseases for which the Pills are recommended, believing they will perform all that is promised for them if the directions for using them be strictly followed.

W. W. STEEVENS.

Fort Wayne, July, 1848.

"DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I would state that I have used Doctor RALPH'S PILLS in my family for something like ten years, and am satisfied that they are an excellent family Medicine. I have no doubt but that the use of them has at different times saved myself and family much sickness and expense.

HUGH MILLER."

To J. B. HANNA.

The above Pills can be had at wholesale of J. B. HANNA, General Agent at Fort Wayne.

They are also sold at retail by A. B. Miller, Ligonier; E. D. Bartlett & Co., La Grange Centre; C. R. Walker, Fort Wayne; DeFrees, Wolf Lake; Peter Heller Eel River; Robert Dykes, Ontario; J. N. Alderman, May's Mills; L. S Bayless, Bayless's Mills.

WANTED, 50,000 Bushels Wheat, 10 000 Flax Seed, and any kind of merchantable produce. We will buy, and pay the highest cash price. HILL, WILSON & Co

DRESS GOODS.—A magnificent assortment of rich and beautiful DRESS SILKS, &c. very low. B. MASON.

Notice to Farmers and PRODUCE DEALERS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known CITY MILLS, in Fort Wayne, heretofore run by *Hamilton & Williams,* take this method of saying to all interested that they are prepared and ready to Flour promptly any quantity of Wheat, on the most reasonable terms.

Farmers who have *Custom Work or Grists* to grind will always find one or more Run of Stones in readiness for this purpose.

All kinds of *Bread Stuffs* and *Mill Feed* at all times for sale.

CASH Paid for WHEAT at the Highest Rates.

HOAGLAND, COMSTOCK, & CO.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 23d, 1847. 1y8

Just Received.

THIS day a fresh lot of Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. Those who have used this medicine can testify to its qualities better than we can by advertising two or three columns of nonsense. For sale by

A. B. MILLER,
Sole agent for Fort Wayne.

April 29, 1848.

THE First and Second Book of History for Children and Youth, for sale by

April 29th, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

PURE LIQUORS.

A Fresh supply of Pure Liquors for Medical use, consisting of Brandy, Gin, Port, Madeira, and Teneriffee WINES, for sale at WALKER'S Drug Store.

CASH FOR WHEAT AT NEW HAVEN.

A. B MILLER will pay the highest Wayne price for WHEAT delivered at his warehouse at New Haven Allen Co. Indiana

JUST received, a splendid lot of CONFECTIONARY. Also, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

June 3. J. A. COLERICK.

CITRON, a fine article, just received by

June 3 J. A. COLERICK.

TAMARINDS just received.

J. A. COLERICK.

SALAD OIL, pure and fresh.

J. A COLERICK.

STATIONERY.

200 Reams Cap Paper; 10,000 Quills 100 Letter " also a large stock of note and Fancy paper for sale by

C. R. WALKER.

THE latest spring Styles of PRINTS and DRESS GOODS, for sale at low prices by

C. R. WALKER.

WOODEN WARE, Willow Waggons, & Willow Cradles—splendid articles for sale by A. B. MILLER.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The largest and best variety in town, for sale by

May 27, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

PRINCIPE, Havanna, and Luna CIGARS J. A. COLERICK.

COD FISH & HERRING—Wholesale or Retail. J. A. COLERICK.

FINE SPERM OIL, for Lamps, one dollar per gallon. J. A. COLERICK.

NO 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, an excellent article by the barrel or retail.

March 15, 1848. J. A. COLERICK.

DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR—For sale by the quantity or retail.

March 15, 1848. J. A. COLERICK.

WRAPPING PAPER from Hanna, Yandes & Williams' Paper Mill, Lafayette,—all sizes—in store and for sale at Manufacturer's prices by J. B. HANNA.

200 Lbs. Sp. Fl. INDIGO for sale cheap H. B. REED

300 Lbs. Tartaric Acid and Sup. Carb. Soda of the best quality, for sale H. B. REED.

300 Lbs. CLOVES. Also 100 lbs. CASSIA, for sale cheap by H. B. REED.

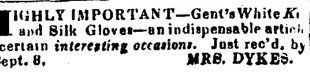
FISH OIL, Tanners Oil, and Neat's Foot Oil, by the Bbl. or gallon.

H. B. REED.

SPELLING BOOKS—Webster's and McGuffey's Elementary, for sale wholesale and retail at WALKER'S

May 13, 1848. New Book Store.

FRENCH PERFUMERY—A fresh supply just received at WALKER'S.

1847.  1847.

JOS. J. & D. F. COMPARET,

Storage, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

At the foot of Columbia and Lafayette streets, FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Refer to

Suydam Sage & Co., New York.
Collins Brown & Co., Toledo, O.
Brownlee Brown & Co., " "
G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. McCulloch, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Henry R. Colerick, " "
Samuel Hanna, " "
15tf Allen Hamilton, " "

WINDOW GLASS.—Received per Canal Boat Erie 100 Boxes Window Glass of all sizes and of the best Brands at a very small advance of the manufacturers prices

H. B. REED

Important to Farmers.

HORSE MILL

For Grinding Corn and Cob, Apples and Vegetables of every description.

C. F. FLETCHER informs the farmers of Allen and the neighboring counties that he is appointed agent for the sale of

Ware's Vegetable Grinder,

and has one now in operation at his residence, one mile east of Fort Wayne, where any person is at liberty to grind a load of Corn or Vegetables, and test its usefulness. He has the patterns on hand, and can fill all orders on short notice, and at a very reasonable price.

This mill is made of Cast Iron, is extremely simple in its construction, durable, not liable to get out of repair, portable, and may be used with one or two horses. It will grind from seven to eight bushels of shelled corn and oats per hour, so fine that one half of it will pass through a common meal sieve, or from seven to ten bushels of corn in the ear; on trial we find that one and a half bushels of ears will make two bushels when ground, and one bushel of this chop will fatten cattle, horses, &c., as fast as two bushels of ears fed in the ordinary manner. If geared so as to increase the speed to thirty-five or forty revolutions per minute, and attached to steam or water power, it may be made to do five or six times this amount of work. It will grind from forty to fifty bushels of Apples, Potatoes, Turnips, Beets, or other Roots per hour, while the draught is light for one horse working at the end of a short sweep. The advantage and economy of using chopped feed is so well known to all good farmers, and it is so strongly recommended by all Agricultural Papers, that it is needless to dwell on it here.

Numerous certificates of the great value and usefulness of this mill could be published, from among which the following are selected:

Mishawaka, January 23d, 1845.

This is to certify that we have seen Ware's Vegetable Grinder put in operation by Hart & Hamlin at this place, and are satisfied of its utility, and can therefore recommend it as an improvement worthy the attention of the farmers in our country.

A. McMILLAN
ORLANDO HURD,
S. H. JUDKINS,
N. P. LEE.

I have been making and selling the above mentioned machines to the farmers of Montgomery Co., Ohio, and they are liked very much; indeed the testimony of all who have used them, is that they are just the thing needed by the farmer.

BENJAMIN WILHELM.

I concur with the above recommendations, and have also seen its operation with oil cake and found it to perform well in grinding the cake sufficiently fine.

WM. GILLILAND, *Agent for Mishawaka Furnace.*

September 23, 1848. 3m19.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—Gent's White Kid and Silk Gloves—an indispensable article on certain *interesting occasions.* Just rec'd, by

Sept. 8. MRS. DYKES.

HATS! HATS!!—A few fashionable Hats will be sold as low as the can be ught in New York at retail; call at A. B. Miller, Niagara Store, and see for yourselves.

CALICOES a rich and fashionable assortment from 6d. to 25c., for sale by

Nov. 13. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

COTTON YARN.—Long skein of all numbers, for sale by

Oct. 23. BARNETT & NELSON.

MUSLINS.—Good yard wide Muslin for 6¼ cts. per yard at B. MASON'S.

SHAWLS.—A splendid lot of White Crape, Silk, Barage, and other fashionable Shawls just received, and offered very cheap

May 6 B. MASON.

LADIES' and Children's SHOES, Gaitres, and Slippers—all sorts and sizes—just received by B. MASON.

BONNET TRIMMINGS.—Just received a superb and fashionable assortment of Ribbons, Artificials, and other Trimmings.

May 6. B. MASON.

TANNER'S OIL.—A large supply of Tanner's Oil can always be found at the Niagara Store, where it will be sold at the lowest figure. A. B MILLER.

HEMLOCK TANNED, Spanish Sole Leather, &c. constantly on hand at the Niagara Store, and sold at the lowest market rates, by A B. MILLER.

Seasoned Lumber.

A. B. Miller is receiving a choice lot of Seasoned Poplar or White Wood Lumber from his Mills in Noble County, and has now on hand a few thousand feet of Siding.

Persons desiring such lumber will please call at the Niagara Store.

A. B. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 12, 1848.

Fire Engine and Carding Machine

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for an extensive manufactory of Fire Engines, Carding Machines &c. is prepared to fill all orders that may be given him. The engines and machines are warranted, and will be afforded of any size and power. He sells on a liberal credit, or at a discount for cash. Inquire at the "Indiana Land and Tax Agency." Calhoun st.

June 1 (48) JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

EXPRESS.

Leo Woolen Factory.

HAVING erected and furnished a large WOOLEN FACTORY at HAMILTON'S MILLS, *on the little St. Joseph river,* in Cedar Creek Township, Allen County, Indiana and fitted the same with a superior new double

Carding Machine

of the most approved kind, I am prepared to card all the wool that is brought to me in a good and proper manner, and warrant all the work to be well done.

Wool can be left in Fort Wayne at the store of JAMES M. HAMILTON, and the rules will be returned there promptly in good order and proper condition without any charge.

Wool and all kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for carding, not refusing the *dimes* when convenient.

People coming from a distance can have their wool carded immediately.

Fulling, Dyeing, & Cloth Dressing

done in the best workmanlike manner. All work done by me is warranted to be done in a proper workmanlike manner.

JAMES ENSEY.

May 13, 1848. tf46,

FRESH GROCERIES.

MRS. DYKES has just received a stock of fine fresh Family Groceries—Teas, Coffee, Loaf, Crushed, and New Orleans Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Tobacco, &c. Candies, Oranges, Figs, &c. Children's Toys, Marbles, &c. All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

May 6, 1848

WHITE CRAPE LISSE,—Just the article for

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE,—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets Third Story.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months. Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A libera allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

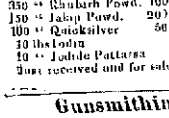
Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

Drugs & Chemicals.

100 ozs Quinine 125 " Turkey Opium
50 " Salicin 150 " Yellow Barks
300 " Pipirine 300 " ditto Powd.
200 " Ext. Bark 200 " Blue Mass Lobdon
100 lb Red Barks
200 " ditto Powd. 800 " Senna Ind. & Alex.
300 " Calomel Engl
500 " Aloes Soc. 200 " Senna Hand.
350 " Rhubarb Powd. 100 " Ipicac Powd.
150 " Jalap Powd. 200 ozs Benzoic Acid
100 " Quicksilver 50 " Morphia Sulp. & Acet.
10 lbs Iodin
10 " Iodide Potassa

Just received and for sale very low by
H. B. REED.

Gunsmithing, &c.



J. C. CAMPBELL informs the public that he has commenced business on his own account, in the shop at the west end of Columbia street, near the basin, and south of Nichols' warehouse, where he will do all kinds of work in his line, either making or repairing. NEW RIFLES made to order in the latest improved style, and warranted equal to any in the United States. Any one wanting a good gun—one he can depend on to kill or hit the mark at any distance—is invited to call and try his work.

*** *Locks repaired, Keys fitted, and all kinds of Jobbing done.*

Fort Wayne, Feb 4, 1848. y31.

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, several valuable tracts of timbered and wildlands, situated in Allen county. Persons wishing to settle in this county, would find this a favorable opportunity to procure farms. THOS. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE.

THE Valuable Mill property belonging to Fairfield & Freeman 12 miles south of Fort Wayne, and 2 miles north of Harrisville, Allen county, Indiana, is offered for sale. This property consists of a Flouring Mill with three run of stones, in good order—a first rate new Saw Mill, with a house attached to it to make shingles, lath, and put up other machinery. Also, a dwelling house, stables, a house for County customers, and every convenience, and about 9 acres of land and another privilege on the East side of the River.—This stream affords a plenty of water at any season of the year, and its situation makes it the best mill property in the west.

Mr. Freeman's health is so poor he cannot attend to the business, and not being convenient for me to attend, as I live to far off, &c.—The payments will be easy, as I am not much in want of money. I should like to have a share in the locker. Persons wishing to purchase please call on the subscriber.

ASA FAIRFIELD.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 5, 1846. 6

SHAWLS.—A splendid assortment of Wool Straddle, and Cashmere Shawls for sale by
Oct 15, 1847. HILL, WILSON & Co.

GLOVES & MITTENS—every kind.
E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

ZEPHYR HOODS, and Comforters, at
E. D. BARTLETT & Co's

COLLINS' And Simmons' AXES—for sale by
S. & W. S. EDSALL

IRON of all sorts and sizes for sale by
S. & S. W. EDSALL.

WINDOW GLASS of all the largest sizes—viz 22 by 24, 18 by 22, 16 by 20, 12 by 18, 14 by 20, 12 by 16, &c.
H. B. REED.

PALM LEAF HATS from one to four shillings, ribbon to the same, also a few left of those splendid split Straw Hats, price than I say until you call and see at the Niagara store.

More Light.

JUST received 20 boxes Star and Mould Candles.
S. & W. S. EDSALL

CHEWELS.—Every shade and color; also variety of beautiful patterns for work.
MRS. DYKES.

Groceries.

50 Bags Rio Coffee.
20 bbls N. O. Sugar.
500 lbs. Loaf "
300 " Crushed "
500 " Pulv'd "
10 Half Chests Fresh Teas.
Pepper, Spices, &c. &c., for sale low
Oct. 15, 1847. HILL, WILSON & Co.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and all kinds of VESTINGS, a good assortment for sale cheap by
S. & W. S. EDSALL.

WHITE FISH.—20 bls. of White Fish, prime articles just rec'd and for sale by
HILL, WILSON & CO.

Printer's Ink.

H. B. REED has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of James' superior *NEWS INK*, to which he invites the attention of Printers. It is warranted.

Teams Wanted!!

A. B. MILLER will give constant employment to almost any number of teams that may want to haul Lumber and Wheat from his Store and Mill on Nobie County. All persons wishing such employment will do well call at A. B. Miller's, either at his store in Fort Wayne or Ligonier. July 27, '48.

BUGGY FOR SALE.—A new Buggy with 2 seats, calculated for one or two Horses will be sold on application to A. B. Miller.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

C. A. GREY informs his friends and the public that he has just filled up "*The Old Store*" with a general assortment of New

Fall & Winter Dry Goods Groceries, &c,

It is needless to enumerate all the articles, or to make any ridiculous brag about the quality or cheapness of his goods, as his friends know that in these respect he is always ahead of all competition. He will merely remark that his assortment is complete, and as he does business strictly on the cash principle, and buys exclusively for cash, he is enabled to sell as cheap or *Cheaper than any other Store in the Country!*

Purchasers will therefore find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Oct. 21, 1848. 3m16.

SEASONED Flooring for sale by
A. B. MILLER

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 9—No. 30. FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, January 27, 1849. Whole No. 832.

Notice.

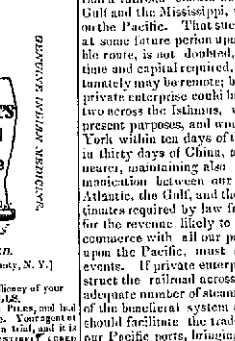
THE Firm of SAMUEL HANNA & SONS was dissolved in July last. This is to give notice to all concerned, that the notes and accounts due said firm, both in this county and Ruleville, have been put in the hands of Mr. Wm. C. TAYLOR for collection, who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. Many persons owing have been repeatedly called on for payment, and as often neglected to pay, until I have become ashamed to ask them again; but I assure all persons indebted that unless their attention is immediately directed to the subject, they will find those claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 29th, 1847. 1f—22.

TESTED BY THOUSANDS!!

And Unanimously Approved!!!



BLEEDING PILES CURED.

[From Manheim Centre, Herkimer County, N. Y.]

Dr. Wright.—Dear Sir—

IT is with pleasure that I certify to the efficacy of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

I had long been afflicted with the BLEEDING PILES, and had spent many prescribed remedies to no purpose. Youngest of Little Falls persuaded me to try the Pills a trial, and it is with extreme gratification that I say they EFFECTED A CURE, which has induced me to believe that whenever a fair trial is made of them, they will be found a cheap, speedy, and effectual remedy for the above complaint.

JESSE LEWIS, Blacksmith.

April 20, 1843.

Mr. Lewis is a well known and respectable citizen of Herkimer county, N. Y., and considered himself *interrable*. Since his recovery, through the use of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, he has adopted them as his only family Medicine, and considers them the best he ever had in his house, not only for himself but down to the *youngest Child*.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

[From Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.]

Mr. Wright—Dear Sir—I have found your Indian Vegetable Pills a valuable remedy in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, and in all *Bilious Disorders*. I also in the habit of recommending them in DYSPEPSIA in particular cases. I observe them to operate in the system without producing debility, or pain, leaving it in a healthy condition. JOHN SOANE, M. D.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

[From Sutton Hall, Greene County, N. Y.]

Dr. Wright—We have used and sold your Indian Vegetable Pills for three years past, and do not hesitate to recommend them to our friends and customers as the best Family Medicine now in use. M. & L. HAMSHELL, M. D.

DYSPEPSIA.

This complaint, like all others, may be traced to corrupt humors. The gastric juice, fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from bad blood, is deficient in those wonderful solvent properties which are necessary to digestion; consequently, the food is not properly dissolved in the stomach, the body is starved, and in the end the function of the body are destroyed. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found unequalled in the cure of Dyspepsia, because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Consequently as they drive bad humors which are lodged on the liver (speaking metaphorically) will keep out their lines in search for the various sources or outlets of the body, they must needs find one or all by the bowels, the kidneys by the urine, and the coarser particles, such as cannot escape by any other outlet, will pass off by the bowels.

In the pain and inflammation be great, the patient should take from three to six pills, and repeat the same every twelve hours, until the pain is gone; after which, small doses, say from two to four pills, once in every four hours, should be continued until the blood is thoroughly established.

Agents in Allen County.—York & McMakin, Fort Wayne; Nicholas Schuckman, New Haven. J. B. Hanna, Hunterstown.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!

Some are coated with sugar; others so made to resemble in outer appearance, the original article. The safest course is to purchase from the agents only one or more of whom will be found in every town or county in the State.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 183 Tremont st., Boston. 24ly

SADDLERY,

At Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Cincinnati with a large stock of LEATHER AND HARDWARE, which he is now manufacturing into *Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Saddle bags, Carpet-bags, Bridles, Collars,* and every other article that belongs to his line of business, and will sell at wholesale or retail lower than can be bought in any of the eastern cities, and will warrant all work to be well done.

N. B.—Shop opposite Jones' Block, and one door west of J. Lillie's Hotel; don't forget the place, for I am determined not to be undersold by any person here or elsewhere.

SAMUEL H. SHOAFF.

Fort Wayne, May 27, 1848. y47.

BLANK BOOKS.

THE attention of County Officers and others is called to a large and extensive stock of BLANK WORK now opening at WALKER'S, No. 2, Hanna's Block, consisting of Quarto, Cap, Demy, and Medium *Ledgers, Pockets, Records, and Journals.* Memorandums of all kinds. A liberal discount made to those who wish them to sell again. Call and examine.

C. R. WALKER.

Fort Wayne, May 6.

RAISINS, Lemon Syrup, Ground Spices, &c just received by
A. B. MILLER.

LOAF SUGAR, Powdered, a first rate article for bar use, for sale by A. B. MILLER.

Air Tight Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY Patents, from Gephart, Marshall & Co's Foundry, Dayton, Ohio, warranted two years, for sale by
S. & W. S. EDSALL'S.

TEA KETTLES, BAKE OVENS.—Together with all kinds of Pots, Skillets, and Spiders, for sale by A. B. MILLER.

LINEN CAMBRIC.—A splendid article at the FARMERS' DEPOT.

TOBACCO.—The lovers of "the weed" can find the cheapest and best article in the market at the new Grocery and Variety Store
D. HUDSON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(Continued from last week.)

Distant now as are our possessions upon the Pacific, if we would desire to extend to them the benefits and blessings of the American Union, and unite them with us in the bonds of an ever augmenting commerce and intercourse, there is at present nothing but steamships that can perform those important duties, in connection with a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. Such a road would always be useful for our trade from the Atlantic and the Gulf, with the western coast of America, and at least for heavy products with Asia, and especially with that portion of it near to or south of the Equator, with the Islands in the Indian Ocean and with Australia, even if at some distant period a railroad should unite the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Mississippi, with our harbors upon the Pacific. That such a road will be made, at some future period upon the most practicable route, is not doubted, although from the time and capital required, its completion unfortunately may be remote; but the railroad which private enterprise could build within a year or two across the Isthmus, would answer all our present purposes, and would at once bring New York within ten days of the Pacific, and within thirty days of China, and New Orleans still nearer, maintaining also the important communication between our own harbors on the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific. The estimates required by law from this department for the revenue likely to accrue from foreign commerce with all our ports, including those upon the Pacific, must depend upon future events. If private enterprise should soon construct the railroad across the Isthmus, if an adequate number of steamships in continuation of the beneficent system already commenced, should facilitate the trade between Asia and our Pacific ports, bringing them within twenty days of Asia, with the best steamers in sufficient number, starting at regular periods for the Atlantic and the Gulf to Chagres, and Oregon and California to Panama, to Asia, and to the whole Western coasts of America, the commerce of all our ports would be incalculably increased, and the revenue collected on the Pacific, rise in a few years to several millions of dollars per annum. Nor is it only with those nations of Asia, with whom we already have treaties, that the steamship would increase our commerce, but it would introduce it together with diplomatic relations into vast regions of the East, with whom we have formed no treaties, estimated to contain one hundred and thirty-five millions of people. Many of these are large and populous empires, abounding in specie and in many articles which we need but do not produce, and desiring also our products and manufactures in exchange.—Among those empires with whom we have no treaties and little or no trade, are Persia, Coreen, Cochin China, Phirmah and Japan, with whom nothing but the steamship can successfully introduce our commerce. Among those is the empire of Japan, highly advanced in civilization, containing fifty millions of people separated but two weeks by steam from our western coast. Its foreign trade is now nearly confined to two Dutch vessels, although it is separated from Holland by 18,000 miles, and from our own Pacific coasts only by 1,500 miles. Its commerce can be secured to us by persevering and peaceful efforts. Our steamship would pass on their way to China through the narrow channel separating the two great islands composing the empire of Japan, monthly or weekly in sight of both their coasts, and by thus familiarising them with our mercantile marine, extending their knowledge, overcoming their prejudice and opening to them new views of their own true interests, would soon unseal their ports to our commerce. The acquisition of our immense coast upon the Pacific, and the introduction there of our steamships, especially when private enterprise shall unite the ocean by an Isthmus, as remarked in my annual report of December, 1846, *"reveals to us in one favor the commerce of the world, and more rapidly advance our greatness, wealth and power, than any event which has occured since the adoption of the Constitution."* The same great subject was again referred to in my annual report of Dec., 1847, as *"a new commercial era,"* requiring *"ocean steamers in addition to sailing vessels,"* as connecting us *"with China containing nearly one-third of the population of the Globe."*

Our ports upon the Gulf, with those upon both oceans fronting upon Europe from the east, and Asia from the west, occupying the the central position between all the continents of the globe, nearer to them all by convenient routes than any other nation including an easy access to the whole interior of our own country, we want only the ocean steamships of adequate strength, speed and numbers, to give us the command of the trade of all nations.—Nor should we forget that in carrying our trade among the great and populous nations of Asia, and facilitating intercourse with that region, passing from coast to coast in the shortest period of twenty days, and with monthly or weekly steamships the light of christianity following the path of commerce would return, with all its blessings, to the east from which it rose. In those regions commerce must be the precursor of christianity; commerce which teaches peace and intercourse between nations; which declares that man is not the enemy of man, nor nation, but that the interests of all countries of all mankind, are identical, and that they will all advance most rapidly under the general influence of an unrestricted reciprocal trade and intercourse. By our recent acquisition upon the Pacific, Asia has suddenly become our neighbor, with a placid intervening ocean, inviting our steamships upon the track of a commerce greater than that of all Europe combined. This commerce is ours, if our merchants and government should, by their united energies, secure for us, with Asia, a rapid and frequent communication by steam. Our products and our manufacturers, and especially our coarse cotton fabrics, are precisely what are desired by several hundred millions of their people, who will send us back in return their rich productions, so few of which are raised within our own limits. From our coast on the Pacific, as well as from the Gulf and the Atlantic, and the Isthmus route, we would be much nearer to the west coast of America, as well as Asia than any European power, and with the best steamships in adequate number, with the greater certainty of the voyage, of the period of arrival and departure, and economy of time and saving of interest, and with diminished cost of carriage, we would ultimately supply the western coast of America, as well as Asia, with our products and manufactures on better terms than any European nation. We would in time receive the productions of the east in exchange not only for our own consumption, but to be warehoused in our ports as entrepots for the supply of Europe and, so far as European fabrics should reach Asia and the western coast of America, they would ultimately pass chiefly through our hands as factors and in our vessels, events which would very soon give us the command of the trade and specie of the world.

From these great events the whole country would derive vast benefits, but especially the city of New York. It would become the depot and store-house, and entrepot of the commerce of the world, the centre of business and exchanges, the clearing house of international trade and business, the place where assorted cargoes of our own products and manufactures, as well as those of all foreign countries, would be sold and reshipped, and the point to which specie and bullion would flow as the great creditor city of the world for the adjustment of balances, as the factor of all nations, and the point whence this specie would flow into the interior of our country through all the great channels of internal trade and intercourse. With these great events accomplished, and with abundant facilities for the warehousing of foreign and domestic goods at New York, it must eventually surpass in wealth, in commerce, and population, any European emporium, whilst as a necessary consequence, all our other cities and every portion of the Union, and all our great interests would derive corresponding advantages. Our merchants, as must have been expected in any new enterprise, encountered some difficulties in putting their first lines of steamships into full and successful operation, but those obstacles they are rapidly overcoming. They encountered similar difficulties in the commencement of their first line of packet ships, which soon, however, outstripped those of all other countries; and the same success with a liberal governmental policy in the outset of their great enterprise, will soon follow as regards these ocean steamships.

In view of the rapidly augmenting trade between our ports on both oceans, I recommend that an act be passed by Congress, under which all products and fabrics may cross the isthmus of Panama, under the provisions of our most important recent treaty with New Granada; that foreign goods may be taken from our warehouses and landed in our ports on either ocean or the gulf, in the same manner as now authorised by March, 1845. If this should not be done, our commerce will be forced twelve thousand miles out of its course through the long voyage around Cape Horn. The drawback of the duties on foreign goods exported to Chihuahua, by the routes of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers, should be extended to that by the Rio Grande, as well as to such other routes through Texas as may be found safe and practicable. A part of entry should be established at the north of the Rio Grande, as well as at such other points on that river as may be necessary to guard our revenue laws from invasion on that frontier, and to secure the interior trade with Mexico. The drawback of duty should also be allowed on goods exported to Monterey and Saltillo, and perhaps other important interior towns in Mexico, and the same conditions as are now applicable to Chihuahua. In recommending this regulations before referred to for the transit of goods across the isthmus of Panama, I would respectfully suggest the extension of the same privilege to the routes by the Mexican isthmus of Tehuantepec, by lake Nicaragua, by the Rio Accaus and San Juan, to go into effect whenever the same right of transit can be obtained from ocean to ocean.—Some, if not all of these routes, may be traversed by railroads, and may become important as well as that by Chagres and Panama, for our foreign and coasting commerce between the two great oceans, as well as for the interior trade of with Mexico, New Grenada, and Central America, and the transit of the Mexican isthmus would be highly advantageous to the whole country, but especially to the valley of the Mississippi and its great depot, the city of New Orleans, so near the Pacific by that new and important route.

In connection also with our supply of the precious metals from the interior of these countries, as well as from Peru and Chili, and the transportation of our gold and other minerals from California, those routes may all become useful. The collector at San Diego, should be authorised to appoint a deputy at some port in our territory as near as may be to the juncture of the rivers Gila and Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California, with a view to our future trade on that Gulf, as authorised by the recent treaty with Mexico, in connection with Lower California, and the adjoining Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa, so rich in the precious metals and containing the important ports of Guaymas and Mazatlan.

I renew the recommendation heretofore made by me for reciprocal free trade between the Canadas and the United States, in all articles of the growth, manufacture, or production of either country. I recommend also the passage of a law tendering a similar reciprocity to Mexico. It is known that the Canadas, with the consent of Great Britain, (and it is believed New Brunswick adjoining New England,) also would cheerfully accept the reciprocity. The advantages to the Canadas would be great as well as to our ports on the Lakes, the St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic, accompanied by increased tolls and business on our intermediate mail roads and canals.

With our neighboring republic of Mexico, now revising her tariff, so rich in precious metals and dye stuffs, and other raw material of manufacture, with whom it is our true interest to encourage the most friendly relations, and reciprocal and unrestricted commerce, although she may not at once enact a reciprocal statute, yet it is clearly her interest to do so, and with such an offer standing upon our statute book, it would receive the attention of that republic, and in time be adopted; and meanwhile it would present to Mexico, the best evidence of our anxious desire to maintain with her the most friendly relations, together with free and reciprocal commerce and intercourse.

The Mexican tariff prepared by this department and enforced by the President of the United States, with a view to military contributions in Mexico, added several millions of dollars to our means during the recent contest, as aided the credit and loans of the Government. It was a new but a salutary example set to belligerents in all future wars, not to destroy their own commerce and that of neutral and friendly powers, by embargoes and blockades of the ports of the enemy, but to diminish the evils and losses of wars by encouraging our own commerce and that of all the rest of the world with the enemy's ports at more moderate duties, at the same time devolving upon the enemy instead of our own people, as large a portion as practicable of the burdens and expense of the contest, so as to bring it to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

This example so favorable to neutral nations mitigating so much the losses of wars, substituting commerce instead of embargoes and blockades, was received with high satisfaction by all the powers with whom we were at peace and is believed at the same time to have had no inconsiderable influence in accelerating the peace with Mexico. The measure was a step in advance of the progress of commerce and civilization. It was an example worthy to be set to all nations by the United States, and was so warmly approved by all countries that if unfortunately for mankind wars should hereafter occur, and especially a general European war, the danger of which many apprehend to be imminent, the American president would probably be adopted by other powers, leaving all ports of the enemy open to neutral commerce, and the consequent gain to our country incalculable. We should not only have gained the great principle for which we have so long contended, that free ships make free goods in trading with the ports of a neutral when in her own possession, but we should also terminate the system of actual as well as paper blockades, and leave our commerce uninterrupted in the ports of all belligerents. This consideration is rendered more momentous by the fact that our future position it is hoped, in all time to come, will be that of a neutral, and that as the result in part of our wonderful military power displayed in our recent and glorious achievements and unparalleled victories as well as from the development of our extraordinary resources more than one hundred millions of dollars having been offered by our own capitalists at a premium for a government six per cent. stock upon advertisements for less than one half of that sum, we shall be permitted the enjoy hereafter the blessings of uninterrupted peace with all the world.

Among the important results of that reduced Mexican tariff as prepared by this Department, is the light thrown by its operations upon the commerce and revenue of Mexico, and the demonstration that both would be augmented by its provisions. So strong has been the effect produced, that a proposition to remove the prohibitations on nearly all our exports to Mexico, existing under the old system, was carried in one House, at the recent session of the Mexican Congress, leaving, it is hoped, only the details to be perfected, at some future session a measure that would open new markets to our products and fabrics, prove highly beneficial to Mexico, and unite the neighboring republics in the more intimate and friendly relations of an increasing reciprocal commerce and intercourse.

I renew the recommendations contained in all my annual reports for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York. That city, our great commercial metropolis, is advancing to its ultimate position (so important to the whole country) as the emporium of universal commerce, the centre of international exchanges, and the storehouses of the products of the world. To attain this result, we must secure for our great emporium (in competition with foreign cities) the command of her due proportion of coin and bullion. Now it is clear, that when bullion cannot be coined, and no re coinage can take place, this cannot be accomplished. America is the great continent of the precious metals; they are now found in extraordinary qualities in our own Union and to a great extent in countries adjacent, yet nearly all this coin and bullion is diverted to other countries, and especially to Great Britain, being of the chief instruments in aiding that country in maintaining her command of the business of the world. By steamships and by exports of her own products and fabrics, she accumulates coin and bullion in London, and provide for their coinage in the least time and without expense; and yet in our own commercial emporium we have no mint, or even a branch mint, for the important process of coinage. If we would command the commerce of all nations, it must be through some one American commercial emporium, the great centre of our own trade and business. The history of trade demonstrates that some such great point is indispensable to enable any nation to command universal commerce, and that such concentration at some one city, instead of injuring other cities or parts of the same country is of immense benefit to all. There cannot be two or more financial centres of the foreign commerce of any one nation, any more than there can be two or more centres of a circle.—The same principal of the centre of the trade of a nation, applies to the trade of the world. There can be but one such centre, and but one for each nation, which in this country, from natural causes, must be New York, where the competition must soon commence with foreign cities for the control of international commerce. Now as the command of those specie of the precious metals from the interior of these countries, as well as from Peru and Chili, and the transportation of our gold and other minerals from California, those routes may all become useful. The collector at San Diego, should be authorised to appoint a deputy at some port in our territory as near as may be to the juncture of the rivers Gila and Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California, with a view to our future trade on that Gulf, as authorised by the recent treaty with Mexico, in connection with Lower California, and the adjoining Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa, so rich in the precious metals and containing the important ports of Guaymas and Mazatlan.

It is not for New York merely, or for its commerce, that this mint is desired, but for the benefit of the whole Union. The store house of the goods and products of the Union must become the store-house of its specie.—Where the commerce and goods are, there the representatives of their value must be also, and there also should be every facility which a mint would give for increasing these circulating values, and for bringing them into immediate and active use in any from which might be desired. It is in vain to say that the specie of bullion brought by our commerce to New York, can be sent to a distant point where there is a mint, with but little delay, risk or expense. It is clear there must be some risk, delay and expense, operating as a tax on the business of our commercial emporium, and to that extent rendering unequal her contest with European cities for universal commerce. Coinage and re-coinage should be immediate, without any risk, expense, or delay, and it might be said as regards merchandize, with nearly the same truth as is urged in relation to specie that it would be no injury to the commerce of the Union if light and costly articles would be sent at but trifling expense, risk, or delay, from New York to some distant city, then be stamped, marked, or labeled, and returned to New York for sale and distribution in the general markets of our own country, or of the world. It seems to be forgotten by those whose present sunk arguments, that in a great commercial capital, where business to the amount of millions of dollars is transacted from ten to three o'clock, how important time is where the delay of a day, may offer of an hour, may be most disastrous, and change the balance of profit to loss. Merchants and men of business should be permitted to exchange their bullion or foreign coin for American in a few hours or moments, as could be done at a mint, or receive at once mint certificates of deposite, which often might be to them of the greatest importance. The trade in bullion and specie, in itself one great branch of commerce, indispensable in the transaction of business, and especially of international exchange, already exists to a great extent in New York, but is limited in diffusing its benefits to American commerce and exchanges by the want of a mint. Now it is subject to expenses, risk and delay, to put it into a form for circulating values that delay being itself a great loss of capital, whilst the foreign coin, consisting of denominations unknown to the great body of our people, is almost useless for the purpose of general circulation. It is the rapidity of circulation of coin that gives it its chief value, and accumulates capital by the speedy realization of profits, and the American eagle or half eagle, and our other decimal coinage, might in a few months perform more of the functions of money, and pass more rapidly through a greater variety of hands than if it were in some foreign and unknown coin, which would not circulate among our people. Hence it is, that a mint at New York, to give activity to our specie circulating capital, by converting it at once into American coin, would be of vast importance to the whole Union.

Credit, when based on real capital, is highly beneficial to the commerce of the country; and specie is one of the main pillars upon which credit can repose with assured confidence; and we must have that specie as the basis of such a credit, at our commercial emporium, if we indeed desire to make it the centre of international exchange.

With a view to augment the circulation of our own coin in our own country, this department has arrested, as far as practicable, the payment of foreign coin out of the treasury—requiring it to be received into American coin, by which means it has been enabled, between the 1st March, 1845, and the 30th October, 1848, to coin at our mints (per table K,) the sum of $38,717,709 92, which, from 1st March, 1845, to 1st March, 1849, must exceed $40,000,000, being a larger sum than was coined in thirty-eight years preceding, from 1793 to 1830, inclusive. But whilst the department will have coined, from 1st March, 1845, to 1st March, 1849, more than $40,000,000, the amount would have been augmented to the extent of several millions of dollars every year if there had been a branch of the mint at the city of New York. This is proved by the fact, that most of the foreign coin sent from New York and other points to Philadelphia for recoinage, has been that portion which was received for government dues, and transferred unsolicited, not by the people or merchants, but by the order of this department, from the several government depositories, and but little coin comparatively has gone from New York, transmitted voluntarily by individuals for recoinage to Philadelphia. Individuals will not, to any great extent, subject themselves to the risk, expense, and delay of this process, whereas the whole of the coin and bullion, amounting to many millions of dollars, that comes to New York by the operations of commerce, or by emigration, now a very large sum, would all be changed into American coin if there was a mint at that city. Having no branch at the great centre of American commerce, our mint, notwithstanding the great avidity and fidelity with which its business is conducted at Philadelphia, is not to the extent it should be the mint of the people, and convenient for the coinage of their bullion and foreign coin, and especially the large amount brought by emigrants into the Union, estimated at $8,000,000 per annum, but is used chiefly, so far as regards other cities, for that of the government, whereas it ought to be the mint of the government and people, and for the benefit of both, and can only fully become so by the location of a branch, as recommended.

The amount of foreign coin received at Philadelphia from 1st March, 1845, to 30th November, 1848, on transfers ordered or deposits by officers of this government, directed by me, was, per table Q, (hereto annexed,) $11,463,181, being nearly equal to the whole remaining coinage there during the same period, including plate and bullion.

The branch mint would be most important as auxiliary to the operations of the constitutional treasury, for the present assistant treasurer at New York, would then become the treasurer of the branch mint, and perform both functions precisely as is now done at Philadelphia and New Orleans. Saving the expense of an increase of officers, preventing double entries and payments, and simplifying the operations of the government, and to the government and the merchant, the risk and cost of the double custody, and transfer from the collector to the assistant treasurer would be entirely saved.

From the first of January, 1847, to 30th November, 1848, the merchants of New York paid to the collector, per table L, for duties and the sum of $25,360,677 26 in specie, being two-thirds of the aggregate payment in specie for duties in the Union. Yet, whilst the government exacted from these merchants this immense sum in specie for duties, it refuses them even a branch mint, where bullion can be coined or foreign coin received, the mere establishment of which would attract there so much specie, and render the payment of this large amount so much more easy. The amount of specie received by the assistant treasurer at New York, from the 1st January, 1847, to the 30th November, 1848, was $37,837,369, and the coin disbursed by him there during the same period was $35,496,960, making an aggregate of $112,824,638 (per table).

With a branch mint at New York, the transactions of business would be understood by the operations of the constitutional treasury. It is true that even with such a branch there, the collection of duties in specie would operate as a check, not upon the issues but upon the over-issues of their banks; a gentle and most useful check, restraining their over-issues and mitigating if not preventing those revulsions which are sure to ensue when the business of the banks, and as a consequence that of the country, is unduly extended. Credit is useful and most abundant, only when it is based upon capital and specie, and a legitimate business and commerce.

But when it is stretched beyond those limits it necessarily produced revulsions, disastrous not only to the parties involved but to the commerce and business of the whole country. It is the fatal tendency to over issues, and the too great and dangerous extension of their business, which constitute the greatest objections in our banking system, and those banks which are based on a sound capital, and desire to conduct their business advantageously to themselves and to the country, ought to rejoice that such others as would transcend these limits, are checked and restrained by the demand for coin created by the specie receiving and circulating constitutional Treasury.

During the year 1847 when more than $24,000,000 of specie were brought into the country and to a great extent paid in for duties and sums to the government, had this coin gone into the banks as under the old state bank deposite system to great extent it must have been made the basis of an inflated currency, far exceeding that of 1836. it would have been followed upon the sudden fall of the price of our breadstuffs and staples, and the turn of exchange, and flow of specie out of the country in a revulsion more disastrous than that of 1837.

The fall would have been from a greater inflation to a lower depression, the intensity of the disaster being augmented by the loans and expenses of a foreign war, by the drain of specie to sustain immense armies in foreign countries, by depression of government loans and the fall of the government credit. The public credit under that system being inseparably connected with that of the banks as its depositaries the government having no specie and depending upon their paper, its credit must have fallen with that of the banks, as happened in 1837 and during the war of 1812 and loans for specie (which was indispensable,) could only have been obtained as they were during that war, at ruinous discounts amounting to millions of dollars per annum. Instead of these sacrifices the public credit was maintained throughout the war and its stocks sold for high premiums instead of ruinous discounts.

A system which has operated so beneficially both in war and in peace must in the main be wise and salutary, but would be still more so, if the amendments heretofore recommended by this department were adopted, especially as regards the securities for disbursements, (without which the system is not safe,) and the establishment of a branch mint at New York, as a most important auxiliary. With these amendments, affecting none of the principles of the bill, and especially its specie receiving and specie circulating clauses, it would so commend itself to the whole country, and prove so beneficial to its industry, commerce, and business, as to become our settled policy, undisturbed by complaints or opposition from any quarter.

Annexed will be found tables marked U and V, communicating in compliance with the 22d section of the act of the 28th of January, 1847, the information required by that act as regards the issue, redemption, purchase, and reissue of Treasury notes. Statement W shows the payments into the Treasury on account of the loan of 1848. Statement X shows the amount of specie paid into the Treasury from all sources from the 1st of January, 1847, to the 31st of October, 1848, amounting to $91,484,823 55, and the disbursements in specie of $183,627,335 94.

Under the act of the 31st of March last, authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars, the department, on the 17th of April last, and for sixty days thereafter, advertised the proposals as per copy hereunto annexed, marked X. This advertisement was published for sixty days, not only in the several newspapers in this city, but also in the papers publishing the laws, as authorised in each of the States, and with a view to more extensive circulation, in each of the daily papers in the principal cities of the Union. The proposals were also made known to our ministers and consuls in the principal cities of Great Britain and the continent, wherever it was believed the premium might be enhanced, and bids extended, by thier efforts. The notice was not inserted in the newspapers until the 17th of April, because by the 3d section of the act, it was declared that the advertisement should be published "not more than sixty days, or less than twenty days from the time of the first insertion of said advertisement in one or two newspapers in the city of Washington." If then upon the day that the law passed or the day succeeding, the loan had been advertised, the time for opening the proposals, must have terminated by the last of May or 1st of June. The department, however, upon the information before it, felt persuaded that the treaty of peace which had been approved by the Senate, would be ratified by Mexico, but that in all probability the intelligence of the ratification could not reach here by the last of May or 1st of June, but that it would be received before the middle of June, and consequently, that if the advertisement were immediately inserted and the proposals opened by the last of May or the 1st of June, the government in the absence of the news of the ratification of the treaty by Mexico, would necessarily sell the loan upon much less advantageous terms, and at a probable sacrifice of several hundred thousand dollars of premiums to the Government.

Under these circumstances, the department assumed the responsibility of delaying the advertisement until the 17th of April, allowing the longest period from that date authorised by law for opening the proposals, namely, the 17th of June, some days before which period, I was confident that official intelligence of the ratification by Mexico of the treaty would be received here. The result justified these anticipations. The intelligence of the ratification of the treaty was not received here by the last of May or 1st of June, nor in fact until a few days before the 17th of June, when it was immediately made known officially, by telegraph and otherwise, and the government received the full benefit in negotiating the loan, of the universal knowledge of the final ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico.—Upon the 17th of June, at the appointed hour, the seals were broken and the bids opened by the Chief Clerk of this department, in my presence, and that of the bidders and the public, the bids recorded, and the loan awarded of course to the highest bidders.

Total amount bid, together with the names of the successful and unsuccessful bidders, will be found in the statement hereto annexed, marked M.

The whole premium obtained, it will be perceived, was $167,168 66, which was the more extraordinary, inasmuch as on reference to the prices, it will be found that the entire sale of the sixteen millions of stock in a single day, exceeded the rate at which the government six per cent. twenty years stock, exclusive of interest and brokerage, was then selling by detail in small sums in the market.

(Remainder next week.)

The Minnesota Expedition.—Professor Randall, one of the engineers sent to Minesota to explore that valuable region, has returned to Columbus, Ohio. The Statesman says:

Mr. R. presented to us two bags of rice from the lakes at the head of the St. Croix—one as prepared for food by the Indians, and the other in a rough state for sowing. As we gather from Prof. Randall, this wild rice—for such it is, (*Zizania aquatica*)—is infinitely superior in taste and far more nutricious than the rice of the Southern States; grows abundantly as an indigenous production, and can be cultivated to almost any extent in the rivers and lakes that abound in that territory. After the tops of the rice plant have been tied up in small sheafs, as it stands growing in the water, an Indian squaw with her canoe will gather from five to ten bushels per day. It will grow in water from six inches to five feet deep, where it finds a muddy soil. The stalk of it, and the branches or ears, that have the seed, resemble oats, both in appearance and manner of growing; the stalks are full of joints, and rise from 1½ to 4 feet above the water.

In the spring, Mr. R. expects to make a trip to California, by way of the Mormon settlements on the Salt Lakes.

A NOVELTY.—A project has been started for bringing the Saratoga waters to New York city in glass pipes! Notice has been given, that an application will be made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The capital desired is $300,000—it is proposed to mould bricks with semi-cylindrical grooves in their sides, and in those grooves to place a glass tube, the space between the glass and bricks being filled with cement. The estimated cost of the work is $1,000 per mile, or $150,000 in the aggregate.

The project seems som

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

OF PARKE COUNTY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

JAMES H. LANE,

OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1849.

UNIVERSALIST PREACHING.—There will be preaching in the court-house in this city, To-morrow, Jan. 28, by Rev. W.J CHAPIN, on Election and Reprobation, by request.

TEXT—"For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it, and the covering narrower than that a man can wrap himself in it." Isaiah 28: 20.

Appointment.—Col John B. Weller of Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner to mark the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, in place of Hon. A. Sevier, deceased.

SMALL POX.—Since our last paper was issued there has been one rather severe case of small pox in the city, but we are happy to announce that the sufferer is in a fair way of recovery.—There has also been a very mild case of varaloid and this too is convalescent. The infection in both cases is believed to have been communicated by a person who had been exposed to it in Wolf Lake or the neighborhood. There are no other cases: and as proper precautions have been taken to prevent the disease spreading, we do not apprehend there can be the slightest possible danger of infection to any person visiting our city.

There is however one danger to which the unvaccinated thoughtlessly and rashly expose themselves, and of which they ought to beware. We allude to the visits of itinerant Jew pedlars, who are strolling all over the country, and who in addition to laying in their goods at this place, may also in travelling through Noble county stop at infected houses. This class of persons, from their habits and mode of life, are peculiarly susceptible of the contagion, and may possibly sow it broad cast through the country. We have not as yet heard of its having actually been thus disseminated; but the malady is sometimes several days developing itself, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of disease and death yet marking some of their tracks through the country. As a measure of precaution therefore their visits ought to be discountenanced, and no prudent person should deal with them or allow them to enter their houses. There is more danger to be apprehended from one visit of a strolling pedler than there would be by exposing a dozen things to FORT WAYNE to transact business.

☞ The remarks in our last, on the conduct of certain pedlars in spreading false reports of the great ravages of the small pox in this place, caused a great excitement among the descendants of Israel, many of whom unfortunately reside here. Why they should be so sensitive on the subject, unless they felt that the remarks properly applied to them, is more than we can conjecture. One firm, the Messrs. Nirdlingers, immediately notified us to discontinue their advertisment and subscription to the paper—a request with which we cheerfully complied, as we have all along entertained some misgivings that the appearance of their advertisement *in our columns* might be more profitable to them than to our readers.

We think it probable that we shall be able to sustain the Sentinel without the patronage of Messrs. Nirdlingers, and we only notice the fact that our citizens may understand the position that firm occupies. We denounced the conduct of certain unprincipled pedlars who were destroying the whole business of the city, by deterring people at a distance from coming here to trade. In this course, we felt we were justified, and should be supported by our fellow citizens, the mercantile portion especially. But Messrs. Nirdlingers it appears are connected with the pedlars, and feel more interest in their success than in the prosperity of the city. This is a fact our citizens should not lose sight of.

The LEGISLATURE adjourned on the 17th inst. We have not yet seen a full list of the acts, but understand that but few of a general nature were passed. We are indebted to Mr. Randall, our Senator, for the following, comprising all that we are particularly interested in:

An Act to take a *viva voce* vote at the August election for or against a convention to alter the constitution of the State.

The School Bill passed, very much simplified from the Bill introduced last session. It abolishes the office of School Commissioner, and transfers his duties to the Treasurer of the county. The Treasurer of State is ex-officio the General Superintendent, but one Trustee is elected annually in each School District.—The tax levied by the present law is ten cents on the hundred dollars; twenty-five cents poll tax, and a tax on Foreign Insurance Companies of three dollars on every hundred of Premiums received by the Agents in this State. The amount of money raised by taxation is expended in the county where raised, and at the next annual election each county decides by a majority of votes whether the law shall be in force in that county or not: if a majority of the voters are opposed to the law, the old one remains in force in that county.

A local law was passed, amending the practice in the Allen Circuit Court. It dispenses with the grand and petit jury, at the July term, and confines the business at that term to the trial of chancery cases; taking rules, and trial of such common law cases as are submitted to the court.

A very liberal charter for a Plank Road from Fort Wayne to Bluffton, we understand was passed. A certified copy of the law will be here in a few days, and we presume a company will be soon organized under the charter.

A charter for a Railroad from Fort Wayne to Winchester, and also one from Fort Wayne to Muncietown was passed at the present session.

The most important Railroad charter that was granted at the present session, was the one incorporating the "Ohio, Indiana & Lake Michigan Railroad Company." This is designed to be a continuation of the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh Railroad, which is now located south the State of Ohio, to within 60 miles of the Indiana State line. Fort Wayne and Sporte are the only points in the charter-given the company the choice of routes between those places. At Laporte it will connect with the Michigan Central Railroad, which will soon be completed to the Lake Michigan to Chicago: thus making a continuous Railroad from Chicago through Fort Wayne to the eastern cities. About 20 miles east of this place it will intersect the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, and thus give a new communication with Cincinnati and Indianapolis, as well as Lake Erie.

OHIO.—The Ohio Legislature has at length resolved that Seabury Ford is the Governor. After admitting every informal vote claimed for him, and rejecting all similar votes claimed for Wolfley, they contrived to figure out a majority of about one for Ford.

CONGRESS.—The best thing in Congress, and the probability is, that few bills of much public interest will be passed. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"The grave business of the session appears to be lost sight of. The result is likely to be that nothing will be done except to pass the regular appropriation bills. It is predicted that no bills for the local relief of the territories of California and New Mexico will pass; that the California rate bill will fail, and the bill to reduce the rates of postage, will also fail. I can see no general disposition to act on important general subjects."

Dreadful Fire and Loss of Life.—On Thursday night last between eleven and twelve o'clock, the tavern and grocery of Mr. Peter Valecatt, on the Bluffton Road, about three and a half miles from this city, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire had gained such ascendency before being discovered that the inmates, including some 10 or 12 teamsters and travellers, had barely time to save themselves by jumping out of the windows—many of them losing the greater part or all of their wearing apparel. We never recollect that one young man, named Peter Valecatt, about 21 years of age, son of the landlord, perished in the flames, while assisting a sick brother to get down the stairs, it is supposed he was suffocated by the smoke, and incapacitated from proceeding. The sick man after failing or rolling down the stairs, succeeded in crawling out of the burning pile and was saved. The remains of the unfortunate man were yesterday discovered among the ruins, almost entirely consumed, nothing but a part of the bones being left.

Mr. Valecatt lost every thing he had in the house, including about $50 in money, himself and family barely escaping in their night clothes. Several of the guests also lost their clothing; one of them lost about $200 in money and another about $200.

Gen. JAMES SHIELDS has been elected U. S. Senator from Illinois, in place of Mr. Breese, whose term expires on the 4th March next. Gen. S. is understood, to be firmly opposed to any extension of slavery into territories now exempt from the curse.

THE CHOLERA.—This pestilence is disappearing in New Orleans, where the cases have become so few that it is no longer considered an epidemic. There are no more cases in Cincinnati or New York, and but few at any point on the Mississippi.

The celebrated Col. Croghan, the hero of Sandusky died at New Orleans on the 8th inst. He was inspector general of the army at the time of his death.

Col. Duncan has been nominated by the President to succeed Col. Croghan.

Preaching vs. Practice.—The citizens of Indiana remember that during last summer Kentucky furnished them a good many Taylor orators. They will also remember that these men, through slaveholders themselves, preached free soil and free labor. The public were warned against them at the time by democratic speakers and writers, and told that they were trying to deceive them. Whig papers and whig orators defended them, and whig doctrines were lauded as they were told to do—for a slave holder.

Amongst these worthies was Gov. Metcalfe. He is now the President of a Club in Washington city, formed by Southern members of Congress for the express purpose of resisting the progress making in the North in favor of free labor and free territory. Who henceforth can put any confidence in the professions of Taylor politicians?

Official Vote for President.—We complete our table this week, giving the popular vote of every State in the Union, (with the exception of South Carolina, which votes by Legislature.)

	Cass.	Taylor.	V. Buren.
New Hampshire,	26,540	13,561	2,300
Vermont,	17,041	23,822	10,389
Massachusetts,	35,281	61,239	38,556
Rhode Island,	5,106	6,295	509
Connecticut,	27,160	30,261	5,005
New York,	114,318	218,603	120,510
New Jersey,	35,670	40,201	822
Pennsylvania,	121,253	185,740	11,963
Delaware,	3,266	4,196	154
Maryland,	31,175	35,538	1,843
South Carolina,	24,000	24,000	
Georgia,	47,226	47,813	
Alabama,	29,201	31,710	
Mississippi,	26,911	25,046	
Louisiana,	17,499	19,646	
Tennessee,	55,809	63,413	5,113
Kentucky,	46,617	59,917	29,456
Ohio,	97,318	138,667	
Indiana,	67,867	72,644	
Illinois,	45,576	46,779	
Missouri,	42,372	32,671	9,738
Arkansas,	9,300	7,503	
Florida,	4,354	3,925	
Iowa,	9,638	7,918	1,126
	1,075,967	1,360,697	230,488
Taylor over Cass,			284,730
Cass and V. Buren over Taylor,			145,240
Total vote of 1848,			2,436,664
Total vote of 1844,			2,676,277

Judge LEE Bradbury, who on the whig hang up for Governor, is perhaps the most contemptible knave of the contemptible demagogues who ever disgraced the soil of Indiana. He goes upon the principle that the great mass of mankind are fools, ready to be gulled, and by any shrewd fellow to be made demagogical appeal which may be made to their passions by political knaves. He succeeded in getting himself elected to Congress once, but that he can be elected Governor is beyond the range of human probabilities. If the first District is disgraced by electing such a Representative, there is no reason why the other nine districts should be forever and forever disgraced by making him Governor.—*New Albany Democrat.*

Gen GAINES has gone to New Orleans to take charge of the Southern Division of the Army in place of Gen. Taylor, *resigned.*

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—*The President's Message, California Gold, &c.*—The London morning papers of the 30th of December, have come up in a review of the remarks of the English press on the President's message, and other American affairs:—

Your President's annual message to Congress has been a good deal read and commented upon by our journalists, and we do not know that it has excited a single illiberal remark. On the contrary, its tone and spirit are very generally approved of. The Times makes itself rather merry with the length of the document, and the Daily News says, "The dying swan, Mr. Polk, has sung his death song." The statements which the message gives of your trade and commerce, your exports and imports, your revenue, &c., are hailed with pleasure, as proofs of your prosperity. The Free Trade journals think that, as your present low tariff works so well, and is so productive, your Congress will not attempt to return to higher duties. The Times says:

"Mr. Polk has given an account of American progress which will excite the interest and the admiration of the Old World. In the history of States there never was anything so rapid, and never did a greater natural growth appear to rest on so sudden a foundation. All that one has ever read of families multiplied as the sands on the sea shore, of swarming tribes, of rising cities, and prosperous commonwealths, seem concentrated and magnified in this modern prodigy, whose Anglo Saxon origin suggests in us so many regrets, and not a little pride." We do not understand the meaning of the word *regrets*, at the close of this paragraph, particularly in its antithetical position to 'pride.' Your readers must interpret for themselves. We are willing to regard the expression as complimentary, but cannot exactly explain how. The rather the "bulk" of successor of Washington is an old friend,"—he continues, "the mines, or rather the fields, of gold and of quicksilver in California, are," continues the Times, "an inexhaustible seed of agrarian discussion and alluvion. Paragraph after paragraph glitters with gold, and groans with bullion."

The generality of our journals had previously treated these gold fevers as a sort of El Dorado, but the notice of it in the message to Congress removes all doubt upon the subject. Respecting your public stocks and government securities, the Globe, of the 30th inst., says: "Of this we feel persuaded, that the security of the Federal Government of the United States is the most perfect in the world; and that its 6 per cent. stock, now at 97½, would be cheap at par." These expressions of confidence and good feeling are truly pleasant to record, and are entertained, we have no doubt, by a very large majority of the British nation.

☞ The following table of distances to the gold diggins," compiled by Mr. James H. Dapper of St. Louis, will be interesting to all adventurers just now:

Table of Distances from St. Louis to California, via Santa Fe.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

To Independence,	929 miles.
" Platte river,	390 "
" Forks of Platte,	110 "
" Crossing South Fork of Platte,	80 "
" Ash Hollow, on North Fork,	23 "
" Fort Laramie, or Fort John,	118 "
" South Pass, at Rocky Mountains,	275 "
" Fort Hall, on Snake river,	365 "
" Fork mouth of Oregon and California trails,	60 "
" Mary's river,	179 "
" Sink of Mary's river,	295 "
" River Truckey,	40 "
" Gumbalt's cabins, or Truckey Lake	78 "
" Johnson's, in California,	80 "
" Sutter's Fort, in Sacramento valley,	40 "
" San Francisco,	80 "
	2284 miles.

Table of Distances from St. Louis to California, way of New Mexico.

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

To Independence,	280 miles.
" Crossing of Big Arkansas,	350 "
" Bent's Fort, (ascending Arkansas),	325 "
" Santa Fe,	270 "
" Rio del Norte, at San Phillippi,	30 "
" Albuquerque, crossing (Del Norte)	55 "
" Descending right bank (Rio Del Norte)	210 "
" Copper mines,	75 "
" River Gila,	40 "
" Pima Village, (Indian habitations),	530 "
" Mouth of Gila entering in Colorado,	165 "
" Crossing Colorado,	10 "
" Crossing Jornada, (first water),	100 "
" First Rancho in California,	65 "
" San Diego, on Pacific shore,	45 "
	2490

Distance from San Diego to Sutter's Fort in Sacramento Valley.

To San Luis Rey (mission),	40 miles.
" Pueblo or City of Angels,	100 "
" Santa Barbara,	100 "
" Monterey, (Capital of California),	340 "
" River Rio Selina,	15 "
" Rio San Joaquin,	85 "
" Rio Tuwalome,	12 "
" Rio Stanislohw,	10 "
" Sutter's Fort,	90 "
	792 miles.

Gold Mines and Gold Digging.—If gold actually abounds in California says the Philadelphia Ledger, it will be obtained by *hard work*.—Those who seek it must encounter hot suns, heavy rains, long marches, hard digging, hard washing. They must renounce all luxuries and conveniences, provide plenty of very strong red flannel shirts, pantaloons that cannot be torn, boots that will resist water and mud, and long enough to ford rivers. They must sleep on the ground, or on bundles of hay, with stones for pillows, provide strong tents, or rely upon rough shelters, were bread ground in clay or stone pots, *when*, nor the simplest fare, not feasting, at regular hours (ships-bread, or calmullized bread are the best with smoked beef) and drink water only.—They must go in companies of ten or more, and in fat stock, each taking his team to do *anything*. They must pay exorbitant prices in California for all supplies and leave the gold region during the rainy season of four or five months.—With careful attention to all this, and the *hardest* work, they *may* do well, and may not.—Those who have nothing to lose, can try California. Those who are doing well, will do wisely *to let well alone.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1849.

Mr. Calhoun's report in behalf of the sub-committee of one from each Southern State, and was finally adopted only by a vote of *eight to seven!* This does not augur well for the success of those who look upon secession as a remedy," and not "the greatest evil" that can befall this country.

Through Mr. Calhoun's report confines it self strictly to the history of the real or imagined wrong the South has suffered at the hands of the North, and recommends nothing but Union, yet it was deemed too inflammatory by many of the committee, and it is by no means certain whether it will be adopted by the southern caucuses generally.

Only one or two thought the address of Mr. Calhoun too mild: but I am not able to learn whether it was from irony, or from policy to be explained only at home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1849.

The meeting of Southern members of Congress, held last evening in the Senate chamber was attended by some eighty or ninety members. The meeting refused to hold its doors by a vote of about 54 to 32. The addresses, prepared by Mr. Calhoun, was read, and was subsequently as has been heretofore stated.

The debate, on various motions, was rambling and mild after 12 o'clock, in which Messrs Clayton, Berrien, Toombs, Jefferson Davis, McLane, Sturgeon, Rusk, Tompson, of Miss. Houston and others participated.

It will be most unfortunate for the south that this meeting was ever held if unanimity should not be finally effected. That of last night was not as harmonious as was expected. In truth, there were some from northern slave States, whose feelings might with propriety have kept them from the meeting. They are not the same identity of interest those from more southern State.

On the introduction of the report, a motion was made by Mr. Clayton to lay it on the table and take no further action. It was made to test the feeling of the meeting the vote stood for it about 55, against it about 30.—Those in favor of laying on the table were nearly all whigs.

The powerful objection to the report was made by Mr. Toombs of Georgia. He thought no congressional legislation was necessary to authorize slavery in the new territories. The doctrine of the report was that Congress could neither extend nor restrict slavery.

Mr. Toombs proposed no amendment, and it was evident that he was opposed to any action by the meeting. He made no reply to a question propounded by Mr. Thompson, in reference to the action he would take if Congress refused to pass the necessary laws, or should enact the proviso.

In reply to Mr. Toomb's objection, Mr. Calhoun went into a short argument, to show that the South could take their slaves into California and New Mexico, and that Congress was bound, by the usual acts of legislation, to protect this property and to put it on the same footing with other property. It required no law of Congress to authorize slavery there.

Mr. Calhoun was calm and dispassionate, and in his earnest appeals to the South for unanimity, he is respected as using language replete with eloquence and pathos.

The course taken by the Texas delegation was unexpected. Mr. Rusk read some resolutions as a substitute for the report, but they contained nothing decisive. Gen. Houston seems lukewarm in the cause, and Mr. Stockpess is unquestionably opposed to any action.

Members from the South, supposed to be unfriendly of Northern popularity and future promotion, may be regarded as averse to taking any action. There is one exception.—Mr. Calhoun, always ambitious, has ever been true to his own people.

Mr. Berrien made some eloquent remarks, and exorted the South to be united. He suggested that the address should be made to the whole Union.

He has been placed on the committee in place of Mr. Stephens, who begged to be excused from serving.

Mr. Stephens was one of the eight Southern members who was opposed to Mr. Clayton's compromise of last session, as yielding too much. Having defeated the chances of a favorable decision by the Supreme Court, some seem to think it incumbent on him to insist on a better remedy.

The report was recommitted to the same committee with all the amendments and resolutions suggested in the meeting, and the meeting finally adjourned to Monday next. A motion, made by Mr. Stephens to adjourn *sine die*, having been voted down by a very decided majority.

WILL BE CHANGE HIS SPOT.—The Whig nominee for Governor, Mr. Empree, is undoubtedly expected to act out the character of a modern whig. And as the public have an interest in knowing his political status, we merely wish to ascertain whether his sympathies for Mexico consist when peace dawned, or whether the federalist like, is now for war because the country enjoys the blessings of peace.

That the distinguished gentleman may be properly introduced, we make the following extract from a speech of his which he delivered in the House of Representatives of the U. S., on the 31 day of May, 1848. The position assumed, it will be seen, is identical with that of Mexico's advocates, generally—genuine Mexican sentiment, and soul comfort," and sympathising consolation in the enemy. Read it patriotic, country-loving Hoosiers, and remember that he who uttered these sentiments aspires to the Gubernatorial honors of your State:—

"In the war of 1812 were a war of conviction, in which almost every man felt the aggressions of a foreign Power upon our sacred rights, and almost all the independence of the American people. It was a war in which the feelings, the judgment, and highest patriotism of our citizens were enlisted. The present war, it is believed, has none of these attributes to dignify it. It is a war of invasion, of all judgment, and party cupidity—a proud (not humble, and penitential) conquest in the field with slaughtering havoc and wasteful extravagance. It is a war of invasion and conquest, in opposition to the wishes and against the dictates and interest of the great body of the people, a war sir, on the president, and those of his party who stand to support it by it as individuals, and who control the public force and public funds for their own aggrandizement."

This reader, is Embree's picture of the recent wars: judging by the strained evasion of truth and falsness here exhibited, have we any reason to be backward in asserting that he has shown himself to be an unscrupulous, anti-American federalist? He is the chosen champion of whiggery! Let him adhere to his spots: the patriotic citizens of Indiana will give him a reception such as all such as he deserves—a scathing rebuke, an unmistakable repudiation. The spots of political leprosy are upon him and patriotic Hoosierdom will spurn him, and refuse to countenance the conduct of him who attempted to prevarication, and disregarded the rights of his country, in seeking atonement to satiate the corroding appetite of unhallowed political malice. Will he can he change his spots. The marks is there—there let it remain, that no patriot may be deceived by and take it changing of political a squirrel.—*Franklin Democrat.*

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—Two late official proceedings of our government with Great Britain, are well calculated to leave favorable impressions upon this country as to motives of the skilful diplomacy of the administration in now about to vacate the places of authority. We allude to the interference in behalf of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland under the "suspicion act," and the conclusion of a postal treaty with Great Britain, that gives to this country all the advantages she claims, and such as can be, unquestionably, very profitably employed by our people. The latter has been obtained at the expense of a good deal of inconvenience to the citizens of both countries, and it has been submitted to upon this side of the Atlantic with slight grumbling, inasmuch as it was retaliatory and designed to effect a good and permanent object. The former, associated with the natural sympathies of our people in the great cause of human liberty, constitutes an appropriate characteristic of the nation itself: and is at the same time a vindication of the great principles we profess, and an evidence of the determination of our government and people to extend the arm of the national protection over the persons of our people, though locked up in the dungeons of a British prison.

It was right and necessary that the world should understand, with distinctness too, that we neither recognize nor submit to the application of "suspicion acts" to our citizens.—Citizens of the United States must not be subject to the tyrannous caprice of monarchy in a fit of consternation, or it will be high time for American liberty to demonstrate its capacity, or whatsoever degree of propagandism may be necessary to revolutionize Great Britain itself. If Lord Clarendon and his precious "detectives," should in their alarm, succeed in capturing a few more American citizens, we may possibly antedate the period when Queen Victoria may expect to see an American army of fifty thousand men reviewed in Hyde Park.

Our postal treaty with Great Britain is to be based upon the ground of an equitable reciprocity. It presents many features from which we may infer a very enlarged convenience in every matter of interest as between the people of the two countries; the facilities for the transmission of many articles that have been hitherto excluded from a popular practice on the use of the mail, will, as they become known, induce a much more general resort to the channel of communication. The uncertainty which has attended the fate of newspapers and pamphlets committed to the mail for Europe has prevented a very general resort to it: but it is, that it is made a matter of national importance, and embraced within the pecuniary considerations of the "two greatest nations on the face of the earth;" now that we have reason to believe that there will be safe and energetic co-operation in the matters of speed and security, and when each offers to carry letters, newspapers, pamphlets, books, or anything else that can be included within the ordinary, or even a little extraordinary, rules of mailable matter, there can be little doubt but the business will rapidly increase in importance, and the utility and convenience of this "postal convention," and its consequent highly appreciated by our whole country.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Election of President in France.

The election of Louis Napoleon is calculated to produce some uneasiness about the prospects of France. If it be the effect of the magic of a name, it shows greater devotion to a dynasty than to principle. The rumor by the last steamer, that some of his friends are already pressing him to assume the reins of "empire," tends to increase these doubts and suspicions. The British press is by no means a safe exponent of the condition and principles of the French people, but it is amusing, if not instructive, to read the following piquant strictures from Douglas Jerrold's weekly newspaper. The future course of Louis Napoleon is an object of the most interesting speculation:

"The election of the future President of France has commenced, and we regret to announce that there is every prospect of Louis Napoleon being chosen by an absolute majority. The contest is between him and Carnignac, three of the other candidates having the remotest chance of success. Should the nephew of the Emperor be elevated to this important dignity we shall despair of the stability of the republic for the event will convince us that the people of France are not prepared for national liberty. We had hoped that the illusion of the past had disappeared, but the success of Louis Napoleon, nay, the simple fact of his receiving any support at all, manifestly convinces us that the great nation cannot yet appreciate the genius of Washington.

"There was a day of evil augury when France deserted Lamartine, a man so worthy to rule her destinies through the purity of his character, the elevation of his soul, the generosity his sentiments, the comprehensiveness of his mind, and the inflexibility of his patriotism. When a people ostracise Aristides, they seal their own doom, and popular ingratitude entails it own punishment. France repaid the crime in abandoning Carnignac He saved Paris from being sacked, and during his temporary possession of supreme power has unswervingly fulfilled to his trust. No man zealously has stained his conduct. Europe admired his noble eulogy on Gen. Lamoriciere. He has shrunk from no charge in fully vindicated himself against the most artful and malignant calumnies in the face of the National Assembly. He has permitted Gen. Changarnier, the open advocate of Louis Napoleon, to retain the influential post of commander of the national guard. He stands firm on the rock rock of honor and rectitude, a bright exception to modern degeneracy. He has fought and bled for his country, and fairly earned his military laurels. However, both the civilian Lamartine, and the soldier Carnignac are to be superseded by the 'nephew of my uncle,' who affected to claim and hereditary title to the dominion over France by his puerile demonstrations at Strasbourg; and this hereditary title he now parades before a people who professed to be republicans, because they subverted the thrones of the elder and younger branches of the House of Bourbon; but is a recollection the less dynastic, because it accepts for its chief a Louis Napoleon instead of a Duke of Bordeaux, or a Count of paris?

"We will grant that the revolution of ideas, caused by the admirable writings of the emigrant French publicists, who have flourishing since the restoration; but surely the election of Louis Napoleon cannot be regarded as the complement of the revolution; it is an act dynastic, and therefore retrogressive, it is not an act of homage paid to personal merit, to intelligence, to utility, but suppliant fawning to a family, and that family not simply anti-republican, but despotic, taking as the emblem of its power, not the peaceful branch of olive but the blood-stained sword. And why is this? Because the doctrines of ideas which hurled Louis Philippe from his dishonored throne has passed to the uneducated numbers, to physical force, to passions and prejudices, and these will instal Napoleon. We will never believe that the ideas of the intellectual France have raised him to the presidential chair."

NEW AND WONDERFUL APPLICATION OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

A Bell naturally Rung in Boston by a man in New York.—It will be recollected that in the beginning of the year, Mayor Quincy recommended that some system of telegraphic signals should be adopted with respect to the numerous fire engine houses in this city—so that for instance, from some central point, information might be communicated by the electric wires, to every station at once and the same direct and so that again information might be transmitted, at once and the same time, from any one engine house to all the others, as well as to such central point; and thus make known on the instant, all over the town, the movements which, and the place where, a fire broke out. Last night the Mayor submitted his report, stating that such a system had been completed, and would be tested before the end of the year.

At the meeting of the Common Council last evening, the members took a recess for a few minutes, and repaired to the telegraphic office to examine this new operation, which excited their surprise and admiration. In order to show fully its easiness and reliability of this mode of communicating fire alarms, one of the New York wires was attached to the machine in this city, and the operator there directed to Telegraph to Boston the bell from a certain number of times, which was instantly done.—Then—it was told New York to ring an alarm in District No. 13. The correspondent in New York immediately sent on his reply by the same wires, the electrical action upon which instantly caused the deep toned bell, connected with the apparatus near the City Hall, to be rung—this great fire alarm bell being thus sounded in this city by the operation of the telegraphic office in New York! Of course all were astonished while the New York operator was ringing the bell, the other bells here were rung by persons ignorant of what was going on and supposing there was in reality a fire in this city. The whole fire department at once turned out. It was fortunate that they did so at that very time a fire broke out Washington street, near Winter street, which by their thus speedy attendance, was extinguished without any great damage as might have otherwise taken place.

The Census of 1850.—Congress will, doubtless, at the present session, provide for taking the census. A writer in the American States man presents some statistics founded upon the proportionate increase of the population by which he estimates the population of 1850 at over twenty-two millions of persons. He supposes that the present basis of representation will be increased to one hundred thousand for each representative, allowing an additional representative for each fraction of fifty thousand. Were that present basis to be preserved, the number of representatives would exceed two hundred—by the proposed increase to one hundred thousand the number would be about 221—an increase less than in the present number of representatives. If this basis be adopted, New York would lose four members, Pennsylvania one, Ohio one, Michigan and Illinois would each gain two, and the other Northwestern States one each. The following is the proportion each division of States would have enjoyed with the present census:

	1840	1850
Eastern States,	31	35
Middle States,	61	68
Western free States,	45	50
Southern States,	99	98
	236	251

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5, 1848.

The Cholera which made its appearance here in June last, has been very fatal. It is estimated that upwards of 60,000 have died, and at least 30,000 left the city, principally the laboring class of people of whom great numbers have perished on the roads. At one time the streets here were almost deserted, and you saw nothing but coffins and funeral processions from morning till night. A few new cases occur every day, of which some prove fatal. Of the fifty nine American Sojourners who have been here this season, two have died of cholera, and nine American sailors. We have had a very unusual summer and a very wet autumn. The river was closed on the 6th inst., but sledging was not very good yet.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY WORK!!! OF THE MARRIED WOMAN'S

Private Medical Companion.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU.

Professor on Diseases of Women.

Sixth Edition. 12mo. pp. 250. Price One Dollar.

50,000 Copies Sold in Six Months!

THE SECRETS of suffering of physical and sexual anguish in the husband might have been spared, and premature deformities would have enjoyed connections; thousands now sunk in their graves would have been restored to health and happiness, and consequent blessings would have been conferred on children, were the married of both sexes fully acquainted with the principles inculcated in this truly admirable work.

It is intended especially for the married, and those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which every one should be acquainted with.

Truly, female delicacy prevents it from being spoken of in mixed company. The revelations contained in its pages have proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author will testify.

Many, also, every year, the wife, the mother, the sister, the daughter, are overwhelmed, or the one in the decline of life, with the contemplates an important change, upon the eve of the consummation of the marriage vow, and most anxious to be made of more certain comfort, than ever before, will find in this work the most complete and reliable information.

Truly, knowledge is power. Be not deceived with impostors and pretenders

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Sampson, late of Allen co., Indiana, deceased hereby notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said estate required to make immediate payment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOS. PRITCHARD, Adm'r.

Dec. 9, 1848. 3w24.

BOOK BINDERY.

THE subscriber having procured the services of a book binder, is now prepared to bind and rebind all kinds of books in the neatest and most substantial manner. Call at WALKER'S Book store.

EDGAR CUPPARTS, WILLIAM WOOD, ALFRED WOOD

CONKLING, WOOD & CO.

North side of Court Street, East of Broadway

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Manufacturers of

Pure White Lead,	Paris Green,
No. 1 Do	Chrome Green,
Red Lead,	" Yellow,
Litharge,	" Red,
Putty,	Chrome Blue,
Whiting, "Red lion"	Assorted Colo'd Paints,
Paris White,	Cider Vinegar.

We have adopted the most approved method, as practiced by the best Eastern Manufacturers, in manufacturing White Lead, and will warrant it equal to any made in the United States. Will warrant the quality of each article we manufacture to be as good as can be purchased, and to give entire satisfaction. Offer for sale low for cash or approved time, or exchange for Linseed Oil.

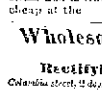
CASH paid for HIDES.

S. & W. S. EDSALL.

MITTS & GLOVES.—Shaw's, Kid Worsted & Cotton, just received and for sale cheap at the FARMERS' DEPOT.

Wholesale Liquor Store AND Rectifying Establishment,

Columbia street, 2 doors east of Clinton, FORT WAYNE, Ia.



S. BEAL informs Tavern and Grocery Keepers, dealers in Liquors, and the public in general, that he has exchanged his Residence, and is now prepared to furnish any quantity of superior

DOUBLE RECTIFIED WHISKEY

at the lowest prices. He has also just received a large stock of choice

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS, &c.,

which he can warrant to be superior and FAR CHEAPER than can be purchased short of the Eastern Cities. A call and inspection of his stock and prices will convince all good judges that they will both

Save Money and gratify the taste of their Customers

by buying in their supply at this establishment.

He has now on hand of choice brands of pure old

French Cognac Brandies, Port Wine, Rum, Gin, &c., for Medicinal use, warranted genuine and pure as imported, which he offers lower than has been paid for the adulterated articles sun ly sold in this market.

His stock includes

Pure old A. Seligman Brandy	Pure Juice Port Wine
" " Richard Seymour "	Durand's "
" " A. Seligman "	Otherwood's "
J. J. Dupuy "	Sweet Malaga "
Second run Domestic "	Madeira "
Old Cherry "	Sicilian "
Old Sherd's Almond Shelled Crackers,	Rimel "
Pearl "	Superior Rectified Whiskey
St. Croix "	Old Rye "
Old Hollrado Gin	Last India Bitters
Rose "	Stoughton "
Wheeler's "	
American "	

also, *Decanters, Tumblers, Bottles, Loaf Sugar, &c.* All Brandies, Wines, and Gases will be sold from

20 to 60 per cent. Cheaper

than has ever been sold in this market.

Persons wanting any quantity—from a quart to a barrel—of Wines or Liquors will do well to call, as they may depend on every article being exactly what it is represented, and at the Lowe t rates at all times.

Dec. 9, 1848. y—23.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Mammoth Stock of Goods At A. B. Miller's.

NIAGARA STORE, November 10, 1848

A. B. MILLER has just received at this establishment a very large and well selected stock of Staple Goods, &c., &c., which, together with his former large supply have determined to dispose of during this fall and winter at the very lowest rates.

The attention of the community is particularly called to his large stock of

DRY GOODS!! Groceries, Hardware,

which will be found to comprise nearly every article to wind by the people. The assortment of

Glassware, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Woodenware, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

will be found in all respects equal, if not superior to any other stock in this city. A supply of IRON, NAILS, SALT, TAR, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, &c., is generally kept on hand.—Also, CANNER'S OIL of extra quality, by the barrel or single gallon.

The public in order to accommodate themselves, to prove the truth of this statement, as well as to save money, will please call at

A. B. MILLER'S NIAGARA STORE.

WANTED, in exchange for the above good on fair cash, Black Salts, Ashes, Scorchings, Tallow, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Butter, Eggs, Staves, &c., &c.

NEW RAISINS.—A few boxes this year's crop of Raisins received and for sale by A. B. MILLER.

GLASS WARE.—A splendid assortment of Glass Ware, including Cherry Stands, large Preserve dishes on foot, Castors and Rotes, Molasses Cans with Britannia lids and hinge, together with Decanters, Tumblers, Lanterns, &c., the best assortment in the city just received and for sale low by

Dec. 9, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

STONE, EARTHEN, AND IRON WARE.—A large supply always on hand and for sale at the lowest rates at A. B. Miller's

Dec. 9, 1848. NIAGARA STORE.

GENERAL NOTICE.—All persons visiting Fort Wayne either for business or pleasure are invited to call at J. B. Miller's Niagara and take a glance at his

"Ne Plus Ultra" Assortment

before leaving town as here will find full information respecting such staple goods or notions as they may want. Dec. 9, 1848.

Confectionary.

J. A. COLERICK has just received his Winter's stock, and keeps in part of his extensive variety of Fancy and other Confectionary.

Raisins,	Brazil Nuts,	Fancy Cigars,
Prunes,	Pea Nuts,	Half Spanish,
Dates, Figs,	Pickles,	School's Choaring &
Currants,	Syrups,	Smoking Tobacco,
Citron,	Spices,	Macaboy Snuff,
Tamerands,	Pearl Biscuit,	Shorts & Navy
Soft Shell Almonds	Boston Crackers,	Twist "
Paper "	Ginger Nuts,	Scented Hair,
Filberts,	Sponge Cigars,	Tooth "
Chestnuts.	Havanas,	Pedlard Starch, &c. &c.

Java and Rio Coffee, Chocolate, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Loaf, Lump, Havana, Muscovado and N. O. Sugars Spices, Star, and Mould Candles, &c., &c.

Country Merchants who purchase Confectionaries, &c., for retail, would do well to call.

30y. J. A. C.

Dr. Woodworth

HAS removed his office to his house, two doors East of the Pali-Alto Hotel, Wayne Street. October 28 1848.

Another Arrival of New Goods.

MRS. DYKES has just received a splendid assortment of Leghorn, Misses, Infants's & Ladies Cloths, Gremitlas, Fur & Straw, &c., &c. Also, a few pieces of beautiful Embroideries, from 16 cents a yard—*American Goods 9 cents!* White and colored Flannels, Linseys, &c.

Sept. 30, 1848.

OLD BOOKS.—Images of his Father, and Mary Grover: also The Three Guardsmen, for sale at WALKER'S.

NEW BOOKS At Walker's Book Store.

No. 2 Hanna's Block.

THE subscriber is now receiving his winter supply of *BOOKS AND STATIONERY*, consisting of a full and complete assortment of *Poetry, Miscellaneous and School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery of all kinds*; being the largest and most select ever brought to this place. Come and Come all I cannot enumerate assortment which you wish to purchase or not.

CHAS. R. WALKER.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 18 1848. 30

Fort Wayne Female College.

THE parents and friends are hereby informed that the Fall Term of our institution will close on the 12th of December next, and the WINTER TERM commences the next day.

Prices of Tuition.

In the Primary Department, $2,0 per quarter.

Academic	"	3,0 " "
" Collegiate	"	5,00 " "
Music on the Piano, extra		7,00 " "

Each student will be charged their rooms and a tuition in part quarter for *Incidental Expenses*

☞ Tuition bills must be paid in advance.

G. H. OUND.

Fort Wayne, Nov 25 '48 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will sell at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the 28th day of February, 1849, at the court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the following real estate, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to sale the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Francis Comparet, at the suit of William W. Hammond.

S. S. MORRIS, Sh'ff A. C.

Dec. 21, 1848 ($31 50.) 9w26.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two Fi Fas, to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 23d day of December, 1848, at the court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of the south west quarter, of section twelve. The east half of the south west quarter, and the south west quarter of the south west quarter, of section twenty-one, all lying and being in town twenty nine, range thirteen east; and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, int rest, and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to sale the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Joseph Tinsley, at the suit of John Hicks, for the use of Sam Moore, and Samuel Moore.

S. S. MORRIS, Sh'ff A. C.

December 2, 1848.

The above sale is postponed until the 24 day of February, 1849. S. S. MORRIS, Sh'ff A. C.

December 23, 1848. 6w25.

TOH'S *Lectures on the Lungs.*—Fifty copies of the above popular work just received and for sale at the Book Store of

Dec 9, 1848. C. R. WALKER.

JAMES' NOVELS.—The works of G. P. R. James in cheap form, for sale at

Dec. 9, 1848. WALKER'S

Excelsior.

Upward and onward is the Motto of the Great West.

SMITH & Co. No 3 Ionesboro Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are still at the head, and sound the GREAT REVOLUTION IN PRICES of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Queensware, &c.

Their tremendous heavy stock of Goods will be sold at exactly reduced prices. Their Cotton Goods were purchased at the GREAT COTTON RAM REVOLUTION, and will be sold at corresponding prices. Be sure and thank you for them in New York way. As an evidence call and see them.

Real Heavy Yard-Wide Cotton Cloth sixteen Yards for one Dollar!!

Such as is usually sold for 10 cents and never less than 8 cents per yard by any one else. They also stock in their old amount of *Ready Made Clothing, Custom Work, Trimmings, &c.* All of which are warranted to be as good as can be purchased, and to give entire satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves and examine prices. Cash or approved time.

Dec. 9, 1848. 3w24.

Wines and Liquors.

Brandy,	Wines,
J. J. Dupuy,	Pure Juice Port,
Joel Wolff,	South Side Madeira,
Cantrell,	Golden Sherry,
A. Seligmette,	Mountain Malaga,
St. Croix Rum,	
H. Pond Gin	
Irish Whiskey,	

all of which are warranted pure for sale by

Dec 9, 1848. H. B. REED.

Ladies Weather Guide Book.

EDITED BY FRANCIS G. HOODWORTH.

BEGINS its fourth volume with January, 1849. It is the *best and cheapest Fashion Magazine in the country*, and in this opinion the public generally coincide. It is edited with the greatest care, and it has a multitude of embellishments and pictorial illustrations of the very highest order. The new volume will be beautiful beyond either of the preceding. It appears in new type and a corresponding change in its exterior is made throughout. The steel engraving for introducing the volume—*The Child and her Pet Turkey*—is a splendid specimen of engraving, and is one of the prettiest and most delightful sketches that can be found in any magazine of whatever character. The reader will find in each number a COLORED FASHION PLATE, containing TWO HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WOOD ENGRAVINGS, with a handy FOUR HUNDRED LARGE OCTAVO PAGES. The price of this splendid magazine is the same as formerly—

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar in Advance.

Terms to Subscribers in Clubs—Cash in Advance.

☞ *These terms are open both to old and new Subscribers.*

4 Copies, one year,	75 cents each,	$3 00
7 " "	62 " "	4 37
10 " "	50 " "	5 00
13 " "	42 " "	5 46

PREMIUMS FOR OBTAINING NEW SUBSCRIBERS!—Any individual who will send us the names of Five new subscribers, and $5, shall receive a copy of the WORKS OF FRANCIS, A splendid pocket gift book, by T. S. Arthur and F. G. Woodworth—price $1 25.

For Ten new subscribers, and $10, a whole set (three volumes) of the 4th Volume's discovery, elegantly bound—price $4 75.

BOUND VOLUMES.—THE CABINET LIBRARY.

These volumes are now completed, and tastefully bound, in different styles. They form decidedly one of the cheapest and best works for the library of boys and girls to be found in the English language. They are sold by the set or separately.

PRICES: ACCORDING TO THEIR BINDING.

1. In paper covers for the mail, per volume,... 31 cts
2. Plain muslin, gilt back,..... 1 25
3. Sheep—Library edition,..... 1 38
4. Muslin—gilt backs, edges, and sides,..... 1 50

☞ Subscribers can have their numbers bound at the office, 135 Nassau street, at a cost of 38, 50, and 63 cents, for the 2d, 3d and 4th styles of binding.

D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher,

Dec. 9. 135 Nassau Street, New York

Blank Deeds & Mortgages

neatly printed on

Beautiful Script Type

For sale at this Office.

Fresh Drugs.

B. REED has just returned from the east a new stock, and is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Supply

of all articles in his line; making the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever before brought to this market, or that can be found in any other point in the State.

He respectfully requests the attention of Physicians, Druggists and dealers generally to his stock, as he is enabled to offer greater inducements than ever.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 1 1848. 1s

BRUSH CLOTH.—Black French, Brown, Slate Mix, and Grey, just received at

Sept. 23. ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

NEW BOOKS

JANE EYRE, by Currer Bell,
Wuthering Heights, "
Now and Then, by Warren,
Pride and Prejudice, by Austin,
Self Control,
Clarence and Conrad Charnie,
Just received at WALKER'S Book Store.

CLOCK SPRINGS, by Jos. Penn for sale by WALKER'S.

NAILS, Spikes, and Glass, for sale by A. B. MILLER.

SHAWLS.—Plaid Long, Basket Braid, Rob Roy, Stroller, Cashmere, and Delain, the greatest assortment ever brought to this market at ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

CAPS.—Fine Cloth, Cap Tassel, Fur, Seal, and Scalett, very cheap at the FARMERS' DEPOT.

LOG & Trace Chains, at the FARMERS' DEPOT.

STATIONERY.—Blank & Memorandum Books, 1st 2d 3d, and 4th Readers, Spelling Books, Foot Cap and letter Paper, &c., at Sept. 23. ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

TOY BOOKS.—A most splendid assortment of all kinds, sizes, and prices, for sale at Dec 9, 1848. WALKER'S.

Deeds and Mortgages

FOR sale by the dozen or single, at the store of C. R. WALKER.

ALMANACS for 1849, for sale by the Dozen or Gross at Walker's

Dec 9. 1848. No 2, Hanna's Block

FRENCH PAPETRIES.—A most beautiful article, and as the best, for sale at

Dec. 9, 1848. WALKER'S.

TOBACCO.—Twenty boxes, Tobacco to for consignment, for sale at Cincinnati prices by WALKER.

BRANDY & WINE.—A pure article of Brandy and Wine for Medicine use can be found at WALKER'S Drugs.

3 Bbls. CAMPHOR for sale very low by H. B. REED

R. Hartt's Vegetable Extract for Piles, also, Dr. McKenzies Elixir of Opium just received and for sale by H. B. REED.

BRUSHES.—A very large assortment of White Wash, Shoe, Marking, Goat Flesh, Paint, Dusting, &c., for sale very cheap. Oct. 9, 1848. H. B. REED.

BONNET BOARDS just received from Cincinnati, a complete assortment of Iron, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices.

ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

STEEL.—Cast, German, Swords & American Blister Steel, at the FARMER'S DEPOT.

NAILS.—100 Kegs just received for sale by ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

GLASS.—6x8 and 8x10 10 by 12, 10 by 14, and all other sizes generally in use, at ORFF & SCHWEGMAN'S

COFFEE.—30 Sacks best Rio Coffee, just received and for sale low at the FARMER'S DEPOT.

TEA.—10 Chests Young and Old Hyson Teas also Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, which is offered for sale very cheap at ORFF & SCHWEGMANS.

SUGAR. 50 bbls. N. O. Sugar of the best kind at the FARMER'S DEPOT.

MOLASSES.—Sugar House and N. O. Molasses just the sort for Family use, at ORFF & SCHWEGMANS

PRINTS.—100 Piece Prints of the latest and best quality just received and for sale low at ORFF & SCHWEGMAN'S.

MENS & BOYS' CAPS.—A splendid assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, which are sold at low prices at A. B. MILLER'S.

WORKED COLLARS.—The finest article ever offered in this market at the FARMERS' DEPOT.

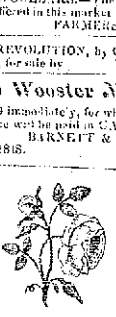
FRENCH REVOLUTION, By Carlyle, Two Volumes, for sale by WALKER.

$1000 Wooster Money

WANTED immediately, for which the highest price will be paid in CASH.

BARNETT & NELSON.

October 28, 1848.



MISS WELLS has just received from New York, for the FALL FASHIONS, BONNETS, and GOODS, and is now prepared to

Cut and Make Dresses and Cloaks

in the latest style for the season. All kinds of BONNETS made to order, and Gentlemen and Straw Hats *Cleaned* and *Repaired* in the best manner. She flatters herself from past experience, and the liberal patronage received, that she can continue to give good satisfaction. All kinds of Bonnets kept on hand, such as Velvet, Plush, Satin and every kind of Silk; *Straw* and Leghorn Hats, over *Crape*.

Also a great variety of *Plumes, Winter and Gold Flowers, Ribands, Laces, Gimets, Head-Dresses, Caps, Collars, and many other Fancy Articles;*

besides a great variety of rich and cheap *Silks for Dresses.* The Ladies will please call and see for themselves.

Shop on Columbia street, opposite A. B. Miller's

Fort Wayne, November 4, 1848.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. MCACH M (Dentist) having been in the practice for 18 years in Ohio, and in the South, has concluded to locate in Fort Wayne, and offers attending to the operations of repairing the teeth, such as cure, extracting, plugging, inserting, removing decay by files and cutters, &c., &c., will also attend to curing scurvy of the gums, diseased suckers and antrum. Scurvy is known by the gums bleeding easily, being spongy, having the marks of the teeth thin, and finally the teeth become loose and drop out. The scurvy Dr. M. can effectually cure of (about one person. Exposed nerves can be cured and filled the same as a plain. Offensive breath caused by diseased gums and tankers Dr. M. can effectually cure. He has about 30 different instruments for extracting, which enables him to take out teeth with less pain and more safety than the usual method. Price of extracting, 25 to 50 cents for each tooth or separate cure. Office over J. B. Shoaff's Drug Store, and under the Odd Fellow's Hall, on Calhoun street. Examine of the operations made known before operating, when desired. Work warranted.

November 4, 1848. n1

CAKES, AXES.—Hunt's and Collins' Pattern Axes, for sale at the Red Road Axes, for sale at A. B. MILLER'S Niagara Store.

TOBACCO.—A few Kegs and Boxes for sale at Wholesale on Commission, very low for cash only at EDSALL'S.

Cross Speed Cutters just received and for sale by H. C. PILSON.

doz. Worden Comb'ns, 10 M Improved Screws, 50 M Kentucky rope sizes just received and for sale by H. C. PILSON, No 3 Jones' Block.

HOGS!! HOGS!!!

WILL send TEN THOUSAND CORN-FED HOGS, for which the highest price in CASH will be paid.

Nov. 10, '48 RUDISILL & WOLKE.

CAMBRIC Needles, Linen, Silk, and Cotton Edgings, Linen and Cotton Bobbins, and Coronation Cord, for sale at

Nov 4 25 ORFF & SCHWEGMAN

VEILS.—Black & Green Silk and Green Gauze, for sale very low at the

Sept. 23. FARMERS' DEPOT.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

JUST receiving 20,000 of the choicest brands for sale by wholesale, by Carlotta, La Amigonedas La Flora.

H. B. REED.

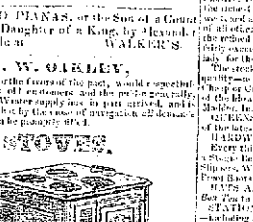
THE TWO PIANOS, or the Soul of a Guitar and the Daughter of a King, by Alexander Dumas, for sale at

WALKER'S

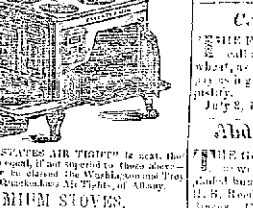
B. W. O'RILEY,

THANKFUL for the favors of the past, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that his Fall and Winter supply is now complete, and will continue so for the season and he pledges himself

STOVES.



We place the "IMPERIAL AIR TIGHT" first; because we consider them decidedly foremost in the way of all Stoves.



The "UNITED STATES AIR TIGHT" is next, but many consider them equal, if not superior to those above—and both these stoves are decidedly superior to all other Air Tight Stoves and the Quackenbos Air Tight Stove and Range.

PREMIUM STOVES.

Among the different kinds of Premium Cooking Stoves we have the "Troy Victory," to the excellent qualities of which all who have ever tried them will readily attest. We select these as the best premium stoves we have known, and the increased demand for them endorses us in having made a good selection. We have also the common premium from Buffalo and Cincinnati, and last though not the least, the "Farmers' Pet," a cheap range of unparalled convenience, but as well recommended. Last any other stove in town for baking and boiling. It is the only stove which will do a large baking in a fair manner, and will be sold at the lowest price. Call and examine for yourselves.

Dec. 9, 1848. 3w24.

Tremendous Mass Meeting.

TOM CORWIN, LEWIS CASS, DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN VAN BUREN, HENRY CLAY, ALLEN of Ohio, BRIGHT of Indiana, and the celebrated JOHN M. BOTTS are all good at making speeches, and drawing large crowds; but none of these can ever hold a candle to Cox but

B. MASON

Now gives to the THOUSANDS of customers who are daily crowding his Cheap Store, the celebration that

20,000 Persons of both parties,

can find every thing they need in the shape of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c.

At Mason's Cheap Cash Store, which has just been filled to overflowing with the largest, best, and cheapest assortment of goods ever before offered in this city.

Calling, "Without Comparison to the Contrary!!" Now is the time to secure your bargains, for our present goods will positively be sold CHEAPER than at any other store in the place. Only think!

Twenty yards heavy, good wide SHEETING for One Dollar!!!

Every thing else in proportion.

In these days when every thing is changed in the system and the wants of the country, Brand Clothes, Custom Made Liveries, and other single articles in abundance, and at prices that must be seen to be believed.

The LADIES will find a magnificent stock of Dress Goods, Trimmings of all kinds for Dresses or Cloaks. All pieces, Plain and Fancy Silks, Plaid Poplins, Plain and Striped Merinoes, Heavy Worsted Delains, Calicoes &c. &c. In short the entire and most complete assortment ever offered in this city, and at prices that will astonish even those who have been accustomed to the low rates of the supply or sick and distressed. Call and satisfy the willful waste of the ladies of this city, we this time to say that we have not advanced our prices, but will sell at the same low rates as heretofore.

The stock of GROCERIES is large, and all of the choicest quality—no Chinese or poor teas, and they will be sold at the lowest rates. Also a large stock of Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c. Also a large stock of Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c. &c.

HARDWARE.—A full stock, which is offered very low. Every thing in the shape of IRONS AND STEELS, from a Shoe or Tack to a Bar or Bolt. Also a large assortment of Shovels and Spades, Axes, Hoes, Scythes, Sickles, Saws, Shovel Plows, Shares, Castings, &c. &c. Also a large stock of Saddlery, Hardware, Leather, Harness, Collars, &c. &c. Also a large assortment of Carriage Trimmings, Springs, Axles, &c. &c. Also a large assortment of Carriage Trimmings, Springs, Axles, &c. &c. Also a large assortment of Carriage Trimmings, Springs, Axles, &c. &c.

STATIONERY.—Also a large stock of Stationery, including School Books, Cap and Letter Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Also an endless variety of NOTIONS—such as Steel Beads, Pins, and Purse Trimmings, Combs in great variety, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, and many other things that it is impossible to enumerate. Also a large stock of Boots, Shoes, Leather, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand.

Also a large stock of Queensware in great variety—from a Breakfast Set down to a shaving cup.

STATIONERY.—Also a large stock of Stationery, including School Books, Cap and Letter Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Also an endless variety of NOTIONS—such as Steel Beads, Pins, and Purse Trimmings, Combs in great variety, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, and many other things that it is impossible to enumerate. Also a large stock of Boots, Shoes, Leather, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand.

In short, Sovers will find any thing and every thing they can want for, and for CASH can obtain such bargains as they have never before met with. All kinds of PRODUCE, Deer Skins, &c. taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash paid for WHEAT at all times

Oct 30 '48. 9tf.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE Farmers are respectfully requested to call at A. B. Miller before selling their wheat, as he designs buying for CASH, and will pay as high a price as the eastern market will justify.

July 8, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

Abdominal Supporters.

THE Genuine Elastic Abdominal Supporters, well put up into a pasteboard box, with a good article one to each box, for sale at N. B. Reed's (so he says) cheap drug store, Shoulder Braces. Call and see.

BOOTS.—Boxes GLASS WARE just received from the Pittsburgh manufactories, also, 200 Dozen Window Glass, all assorted of the best brands, for sale at a very small advance.

Dec. 9, 1848. H. B. REED.

Boxes Sp. Fr. INDIGO, for sale cheap by H. B. REED

AMP OIL.—Three bbls. Pressed Lamp Oil, for sale low. H. B. REED.

2 Bbls. Spts. TURPENTINE for sale by H. B. REED.

Cases Jamaica refined BORAX on hand and for sale cheap. H. B. REED.

"Regular Authorized Agent" No. 2

THE "Express Arrival" by night to-night in the "Cable Extra" is the "Regular Authorized Agent" for *Dr. Finch's Popular Remedies.* But as this is the first notice of the fact, we presume it is not for keeping them nor selling. Now we have a "Great or Authorized Agent" for selling, and we wish our friends to understand that the best Remedies, Shaniter Bark, Supporters, Inhaling Tubes, and Finch's Lectures constantly on hand and for sale at

WALKER'S Book Store, No. 2, Hanna's Block,

Fort Wayne, December 9, 1848.

The Holidays are at hand.

COME and look at the splendid GIFT BOOKS now open at WALKER'S Book Store. The best assortment ever offered in this city.

ORLEANS, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Delaines and Parmon Hat, very cheap.

Nov. 23 ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

E. H. MILL. G. WILSON. A. M. GIBSON.

EMIL WILSON, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &C.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

County & City Orders.

WANTED, for which the highest price will be paid in cash or goods as cheap as they can be obtained in the State of Indiana, by

Oct 25, 1848. BARNETT & NELSON.

Notice Extra

W. BURROUGHS has become agent for the month of March last, and is now, the *Regular Authorized Agent* for the sale of DR. S. S. FITCH'S *Books, Courses, Abdominal Supporters, and Inhaling Tubes*, having received his letter of Agency direct from Dr. Fitch—the statement of "You have arrived by Express" to the contrary notwithstanding. All persons wishing any of the above articles will find the GENUINE Articles at the *Sign of the golden ox* at the Book Store of the subscriber, one door east of the Office of A. B. Miller and E. H Bright & Co.

D. W. BURROUGHS.

Fort Wayne, December 2, 1848 2d.

County Land Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

THOMAS PRITCHARD.

THE subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for Land Warrants the same day he calls. He will pay the highest Price for any quantity of Land Warrants that may be offered. He also sells the same on reasonable terms, gives favorable chance for any purchaser to pay for a farm or a new country to pay him, at an expense of not more than Ten cents per acre.

He also offers for sale 2000 acres of first rate WILD LAND in Adams, Wells, and Allen counties, which he will be sold at from $2,00 to $2,50 per acre. Persons wishing to buy land will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

THOMAS PRITCHARD

Fort Wayne, Nov. 18, 1848. 3m

Music Books.

PSALTERYS, Carmine Shawm, Wesley Hymn, David's Harp, for the choir or congregation, at WALKER'S.

BLANKS FOR SALE.—A few copies of Blanks at WALKER'S Book Store

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO,

A Novel for Dimes, at WALKER'S.

Removal.

MRS. DYKES returns her thanks to the ladies of Fort Wayne and the public in general for the liberal patronage she has received while doing business in Columbia Street, and respectfully informs them that she has removed to the new Brick Block on Calhoun Street, two doors South of Smith's Corner, where she will be happy to receive calls from all in want of Fancy Articles, Dry Goods, &c.—a new supply of which is just been received.

Dec. 2, 1848.

New Year's Call!

I CALL FOR RAGS, AND I CALL FOR RAGS,

THE subscriber will pay CASH for Rags—and any thing the people wish for Rags.

Call at the OLD RED FANNERY of Mr. P. H Taylor without delay.

R. M. LYON.

January 1, 1849. 2mo.

1500 lbs. PARIS GREEN Gold in Oil, 6 lb. cans; do. 500 lbs. dry, very cheap for cash.

H. B. REED.

200 Bbls. TANNER'S OIL, warranted to be the very best quality, for sale at low prices.

H. B. REED.

IMPORTED SEGARS.—20,000 of the best brands; also a choice variety of 5 cent box, for sale low.

H. B. REED.

Cases Catsups and Cooly LIQUORS for sale cheap and for sale cheap.

Dec 9 1848. H. B. REED.

BONNET VELVETS, various shades and qualities, for sale by

Nov 11. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 31st 1848 not taken out before the first of April 1849 will be sent to the department as dead letters. Persons calling for the same will please say advertised.

Archer Shadie
Arby Thomas Christy
Brown James H
Bear George
Beard Gardener G
Bardsley Elizabeth D
Baldwin James
Barnes Nelson
Barnick Samuel
Bowen Mason M
Black Nelson
Barlow J
Bade Mrs Pressilla 2
Bangs J S
Bullis E T
Buchanan Milo
Barker John
Bryan Chester
Brimford Gabriel
Bell Asa Aaron
Bates John E
Bubbleshams Mrs B S
Bain C B
Benjamin H R
Brickenridge William
Basking G W
Blakely John of Thomas
Beates G W
Bumpus Russel
Bellamy Peter
Brown Abram
Bruns Enoch
Browning John
Barker Philip
Bass Rev James T
Browning J T
Brown E
Blodgett Emily
Brown Daniel W
Brown Edwin
Barnes Rose A
Crist H B
Crane Andrew
Case, Capt C B
Curry A
Cornell Philander E
Crow Raleigh
Crippen Archer
Cramer Jacob
Colony Charles B
Cleveland George
Clark Miss Zordan 2
Coleman Doc. Estell
Castleman Wm
Cauly Terrin S
Cantell Henry
Crosby Henry
Critchell Samuel
Curtis Wm Asco.
Cantrell John
Clark Frederick
Cowans Isaac
Cessna Cornelius
Cartwright Samuel
Claplin Rev. Wm J
Chyman Thomas
Daniels Thomas
Dewey E
Davenport Sarion
Decker Jacob T
Drury John
Dickson Henry
Donnington James
Dillon Asa
Driver Miss Lucy A
Dolin John
Dopew Elijah or Samuel
Dy Henry
Ferguson Miss Hannah
Ferguson Miss Hannah
Friend George
Foster J C
Fitzpatrick John
Fletcher C F
Fraser John
Stiggerald John or wife
Godfrey Jacob C
Gordie James
George Miss Phebe
Gunder Daniel
Baker Leonard
Gregg John
Gay Jacob
Gerrish Isaac P
Gift John
Grove Sampson
Gilbert Wm
Grider David
Geram John
Hand James
Hand Silas
Hugg E W
Hollenbaugh Samuel
Holmes Mansi
Hall Henry 2
Hoosier Jonathan
Hatfield Thomas 3
Halliday John
Hans Samuel
Howard Jor B
Howard Basin
Hershberger Benj.
Hosier Philander
Higginbotham George
Hanchcock Jas es
Harander Miss Mary
Howard James
Hollman Jacob
Howe J P
Hoolster B F
Johnson Miss Harriet
Jund Capt George W
Jones Sam
Johnson John
Kauffinger Moses & Bro
Kayder Alonzo
Kessler Jacob
Keiser John
Keppler George M
Keppler Jacob G
Klein Mrs. Augusta
Kerns Mr. Henry
Lawton Daniel
Lockwood Mrs. Phebe
Lachrick L F
Lantz J F D
Lockard Ephraim
Lassiter John C
Lillie R D
Lee Mrs. Sarah
Lee Joseph
Meyer John
Meyer Jno
Moses Mrs Sophiah
May Mrs Abigal
Myers Solomon L
Maple David
Moore William
Miller Isaac
Moore Andr w
Milliken Wm
Miller J
Mowe S A
Manor Joseph
Mangham Dominick
M-Mahon John
Norman Christopher 2
Nicodemus John
Neil Enoch
Newhouse John 2
Ormerster M
Potts John
Powers Reuben
Pope Wm
Parks Thomas or Mary
Teadway John L
De Bee Thomas
Potter Orange
Peters James
Phillabaum John M
Dr Ian Sylvester
Pong John Sen.
Parent Hiram
Pearson Isaac C
Nguyen Mason M
Black Nelson
Barlow J
Bade Mrs Pressilla 2
Bangs J S
Bullis E T
Buchanan Milo
Barker John
Bryan Chester
Brimford Gabriel
Bell Asa Aaron
Bates John E
Bubbleshams Mrs B S
Bain C B
Benjamin H R
Brickenridge William
Basking G W
Blakely John of Thomas
Beates G W
Bumpus Russel
Bellamy Peter
Brown Abram
Bruns Enoch
Browning John
Barker Philip
Bass Rev James T
Browning J T
Brown E
Blodgett Emily
Brown Daniel W
Brown Edwin
Barnes Rose A
Crist H B
Crane Andrew
Case, Capt C B
Curry A
Cornell Philander E
Crow Raleigh
Crippen Archer
Cramer Jacob
Colony Charles B
Cleveland George
Clark Miss Zordan 2
Coleman Doc. Estell
Castleman Wm
Cauly Terrin S
Cantell Henry
Crosby Henry
Critchell Samuel
Curtis Wm Asco.
Cantrell John
Clark Frederick
Cowans Isaac
Cessna Cornelius
Cartwright Samuel
Claplin Rev. Wm J
Chyman Thomas
Daniels Thomas
Dewey E
Davenport Sarion
Decker Jacob T
Drury John
Dickson Henry
Donnington James
Dillon Asa
Driver Miss Lucy A
Dolin John
Dopew Elijah or Samuel
Dy Henry
Ferguson Miss Hannah
Ferguson Miss Hannah
Friend George
Foster J C
Fitzpatrick John
Fletcher C F
Fraser John
Stiggerald John or wife
Godfrey Jacob C
Gordie James
George Miss Phebe
Gunder Daniel
Baker Leonard
Gregg John
Gay Jacob
Gerrish Isaac P
Gift John
Grove Sampson
Gilbert Wm
Grider David
Geram John
Hand James
Hand Silas
Hugg E W
Hollenbaugh Samuel
Holmes Mansi
Hall Henry 2
Hoosier Jonathan
Hatfield Thomas 3
Halliday John
Hans Samuel
Howard Jor B
Howard Basin
Hershberger Benj.
Hosier Philander
Higginbotham George
Hanchcock Jas es
Harander Miss Mary
Howard James
Hollman Jacob
Howe J P
Hoolster B F
Johnson Miss Harriet
Jund Capt George W
Jones Sam
Johnson John
Kauffinger Moses & Bro
Kayder Alonzo
Kessler Jacob
Keiser John
Keppler George M
Keppler Jacob G
Klein Mrs. Augusta
Kerns Mr. Henry
Lawton Daniel
Lockwood Mrs. Phebe
Lachrick L F
Lantz J F D
Lockard Ephraim
Lassiter John C
Lillie R D
Lee Mrs. Sarah
Lee Joseph
Meyer John
Meyer Jno
Moses Mrs Sophiah
May Mrs Abigal
Myers Solomon L
Maple David
Moore William
Miller Isaac
Moore Andr w
Milliken Wm
Miller J
Mowe S A
Manor Joseph
Mangham Dominick
M-Mahon John
Norman Christopher 2
Nicodemus John
Neil Enoch
Newhouse John 2
Ormerster

More New Goods.

THE Public,—especially those who like to get good Bargains,—to make the most of a dollar and get the best articles at the lowest prices—are invited to call and examine a newly arrived stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which having been selected with especial care and purchased on favorable terms, will be found adapted to the wants of the country, and offered at such extremely low Rates, that all those who call will be sure to repay the visit. Among the Dry Goods will be found a fine and extensive assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Linsey, plain and plaid, Flannels, white and colored, Oregon Plaids, Alpacanes, De Laine, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c. Calicoes,—of the latest and most beautiful styles, from 5 cents per yard; Ginghams and shirtings much lower than usual. Also, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Trimmings, Fancy Articles in abundance, Wadding, Batting, &c., &c.

Boots & Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Cloth, Fur, Plush, and Glazed Caps, &c.

A full and choice assortment of

Fresh Groceries,

including Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Tobacco, Cut Raisins by the quarter box,—Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon; Dye Stuffs, Madder, Copperas, Indigo, Alum, &c.

HARDWARE,—a pretty general assortment, viz: Cut, Hand, and Buck saws; Files,—Pit Saw Knives, Butcher Do. Table Cutlery, Drawer Locks, Butts, Screws, Latches and Door Locks, Screw and Log Chains, &c.

Also a general assortment of

Crockery and Glassware;

Spanish Sole Leather, Nails and Glass, Stone and Red Ware, &c.

We hope our individual friends will continue their favors as the new firm, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction to our customers. Our stock is large, and having been bought on favorable terms, we will sell to Country Merchants at WHOLESALE on such terms as will make it an object to them to purchase.

We are to many *gassy* advertisements public now, that some may not be willing to believe that all we have here said is true, and therefore invite such to call and satisfy themselves.

The Farmer's Depot is the real place to get BARGAINS.

CRIPP & SCHWEGMAN,

Sept. 15, 1848. 11y

LATEST ARRIVAL.

At T. K. Brackenridge & Co's.

THE long looked for stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS have come to hand, and we are now prepared to wait on all who may favor us with a call. Our stock of the latest and finest styles, having been carefully selected and intended for this market alone, and consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Muffs, Hoods, Bonnets, Boas, &c., Nails, Glass, Leather, Saddlery, Wedding, Batts, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

In our stock of DRY GOODS will be found, French and English Merinoes of all colors and a variety of pieces; also, French Dot Skin, English, and Fancy Cassimeres, some of which are very pretty; a full stock of Satinetts of all colors and prices, from three shillings to one dollar and twenty-five cents; also Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, and Cords; a full and fine stock of

CALICOES from Sixpence to two Shillings;

also, Blue and Orange for one shilling; a fine calico for one full yard wide. Muslin for sixpence per yard, do 9 cents, 10, 12½ per yard for fine do; fine do for one shilling, and as fine for one shilling and a half. Ladies, we would say that our stock of

Dress Goods and Trimmings

is extensive, consisting of Plaid, Satin, Striped, and plain Silks, Gro de Rhine and Gro de Suisse; Lustres; Plaid, Satin, and Striped Alpacas; Mode, Black Plaid and Stripe, De Warwicks; Cashmeres and De Laines. Also, a new and beautiful DRESS GOODS lately bought into market, and every one aware of the great French Republican Luxuriance. A full stock of THREADS will be found, Gimps, Trimmings, Fine Buttons, &c. Give us a call at least, Ladies, and examine our stock.

In our assortment of GROCERIES is large and fine, Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee from 8 to 11 pounds to the dollar; New Orleans, Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars; Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Pennsylvania ground and in the grain; Mustard, Chocolate, &c. Tobaccos—Carendish, Common, Fine Cut, Pressed, and Scotch.

Our stock of QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE is large, consisting of Flowing Blue, by the set or piece; Tea and Dinner Sets; Agate do; Common and extra Tumblers; Pepper, Salt, and Preserves.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fine selection. Stout Boots at two dollars to 2.50 per pair; Kip and Calf do, Youths' do, Boys' do, Stout, Kip, and Calf Shoes, Youths' and Boys' Calf and Kip and Misses' Morocco Lace Boots, Buskins, Walking Shoes, Slips, and Buskins; Children and Infants do. Ladies' Gaiter and Misses' Gum Elastic Over Shoes, French, Kid, and Straps and Manufactured.

Also, Mufflers for first rate African Tykes, Jones, &c., and a fine lot. Gents fashionable Silk and Fur HATS, Kip, Pulls, Oil Silk, Fur, and Seal CAPS from low shilling to five dollars.

Still paid for WHEAT, and all kinds of Produce. Corn, Flaxseed, Rocewax, Ginseng, Butter, Eggs, &c., taken in exchange for Goods and the highest price paid for the same. See Signs of Stoves, Corner of Main & Calhoun Streets, and the Union Tent Awning.

October 26, 1848. y12.

Country Merchants, come in and patronize yourselves at Fort Wayne.

D. & J. MUDLINGER, thankful for former patronage, take this method of informing their friends in nere and Merchants in the vicinity generally, that desirous of a continuance of the same, they will pay strict attention to the

Wholesale Business.

Some of their firm being constantly in the Eastern cities buying new Goods at *AUCTION*, they are able to offer such arrangements that their facilities will enable them to *compete with all Houses of Cincinnati*. Having on hand (and receiving new Lots) a splendid and extensive stock of

DRY GOODS

and Ready-Made Clothing,

which they offer to the trade on the most reasonable TERMS, they feel confident of pleasing Merchants, and saving them a considerable per cent. Their assortment need but be seen and prices known, to induce them to buy.

It is a part specific of all Goods generally in vogue among the inhabitants of the Diamond.

September 9, 1848. y-10.

Co Partnership Notice.

E. HILL & G. WILSON, have formed a co-partnership with A. M. ORBISON, in Goods, Wares, and Merchandise at the old stand, under the name of Hill, Wilson, & Co. Also to conduct a general business of Forwarding and Commission, and Dealing in Produce, under the name of Hill, Orbison & Co., in the Warehouse recently occupied by Nichols and Hoagland.

J. E. HILL,
G. WILSON,
A. M. ORBISON,

September 16, 1848.

THE highest market price in cash will be paid for FURS by

Sept. 25, 1848. C. R. WALKER.

PRINTS from 3 cents per yard to two Shillings for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

POWDER, Lead, Shot, and percussion caps. Powder proof and common, for sale very low by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

NAILS & GLASS of all Kinds, for sale cheap by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

PINS & GAPS.—The largest, cheapest, and best assortment ever seen here. Caps for 8½ 00. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

RIBBONS Artificials, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, and every thing new or tasty. Fancy line—a large and splendid assortment. The ladies are invited to call a day at E. D. BATLETT & Co's.

Queensware by the Package.

PACKAGES assorted Ware, with a large portion of Common, Liverpool, Gray and China Ware at retail by

Sept. 9, 1848 HILL, WILSON & Co.

P. P. Bailey

HAS opened his NEW WARE HOUSE on the north side of the Canal, opposite the *Hard Ware Store*, and adjoining Hamilton & Williams' Mill where he is ready TO PAY CASH

For Flour, Wheat, Pork and Corn,

OR TAKE THE SAME ON STORAGE.

Country Merchants and Farmers, who wish to store for the winter instead of selling, can do so at a low rate of Storage, and have the same insured against loss by fire. If the proprietor be connected the purchaser while the produce is in Store, in that case there will be no charge for Storage. *Cash Advances* on the above when ordered in Produce in store to go forward in Spring.

References.

Messrs. Hamilton & Williams, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*
" Samuel Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, Cashr of State Bk "
" Peshkine & Bradbury, *Toledo, Ohio.*
" Colton, Hoag, & Co., "
" Brownlee & Brown, "
" G. S. Hazard, *Buffalo, N. Y.*
" W. S. Hawley, "
" Col. James H. Hooker, *Buffalo, Troy New York, and Boston.*

N. B. HARDWARE BUSINESS continued as usual at the old stand, sign of Pad Lock.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1847 23.

GROCERIES.

A Full assortment of choice Family Groceries just received. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

New Books.

COURT of Monti Christo, by Dumas.
Shakespeare's Novels.
Life in London, by Reynolds.
Black Prophet, by Carleton.
Manœuvering Mother, by Carleton.
Christopher Tadpole, by Smith.
Cruise of the Midge,
And hosts of others, for sale at

May 13, 1848 WALKER'S

CIDER VINEGAR.—Cider Vinegar of superior quality and warranted pure, for sale by the barrel or gallon at the Niagara Store.

July 5, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

On Hand,

SALERATUS of superior quality—Manufactured and for sale at the lowest market price, next door to Nichols & Hoagland's, by

Jan. 4, '48. 28 tf. F. H. TYLER.

Dress Goods.

50 Pcs ALPACAS, Black and Colored all shades, from 2 to 10 shillings per yard
Cashmere DeLanes, Ginghams, Black and Col'd SILKS &c., at HILL, WILSON & Co's.

HUMPHREY & BROWN

Stone Cutters and Stone Masons.

DEALERS in Stone, Lime, Marble, Monuments, Tomb Stones, Tatin Tops of superior quality, American & Italian Marble, Cut Stone for buildings, and all Jobs in the Stone Line done to order. Shop and Lime Kilns on the Canal, west of Ewing's Warehouse and Boat Yard.

JAMES HUMPHREY. JOHN BROWN.

August 4-tf, 1848.

Stoves. Stoves. Stoves!

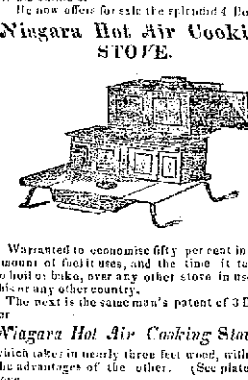
MORE of the latest styles and most improved patents in the way of HOT AIR COOKING STOVES, now arriving at the Old Stand.

SIGN OF THE PAD LOCK.

From the following descriptions it will be seen that exercise is the proprietor of this establishment is constantly making to supply the public with the latest improvements in the line of his business.

He now offers for sale the splendid 4 Boiler

Niagara Hot Air Cooking STOVE.



Warranted to consume fifty per cent in the amount of fuel it uses, and the time it takes to boil or bake, over any other stove in use in this or any other country.

The next is the same man's patent of 3 Boiler

Niagara Hot Air Cooking Stove,

which takes in nearly three feet wood, with all the advantages of the other. (See plate above.

These Stoves took the first premium at a recent fair of the Erie County agricultural society, New York.

Next comes the good old EMPIRE HOT AIR COOKING STOVE, which is so well known in this country, with two sizes, one being portable. Also, the

Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stove,

the excellent qualities of which will be readily testified to, by a number of families in Fort Wayne, who have them in use. The proprietor's own family being one of that number. The next is another new stove called the

Knickerbocker Hot Air,

which is now having a great run in the East, and no doubt will run quite as fast on the West, as soon as it is seen and its qualities understood.

Then comes the Premium Cooking Stoves all sizes;

The Noncondensing Hot Air Parlor Stoves;
The Tea and Green Plate Stoves;

All of them are made of the best and heaviest Castings, and are

Warranted to stand fire.

without breaking.

After these comes the *Russia Sheet Iron Parlor Office Stoves*, made to order, any size that may be wanted.

TIN WARE manufactured and sold wholesale at Eastern prices. Country merchants will find this their advantage to call here for their supplies of this article.

Tea Plate. Sheet Copper Sheet Iron and *Block Tin* kept constantly on hand and for sale by the case at the New York Hardware Store, sign of the Pad Lock.

P. P. BAILEY.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 18, 1847.

Town Lots for Sale,

At the Indiana Land and Tax Agency.

THE subscriber offers the following Lots for sale, situate in Fort Wayne as follows:

HANNA'S ADDITION.—Lots numbered 166, 37, 38, 39, 40, 558, 278, and 279.

COUNTY ADDITION AND OLD PLAT.—7, 49, 6, 45, 72, and 6 1-3 of 75, part 89.

EWING'S ADDITION.—Lots, Block 47; Lot 7, Block 3; lot 4, block 27; lot 8, block 3; lot 4, block 26; lot 9, block 3; lot 7, block 25; lot 1, block 4.

TAYLOR'S ADDITION.—Lots numbered 9, 29, and 30.

They will be sold low for cash or on a credit.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

May 27, 1848. y47.

Annals for 1849.

TABLETS OF MEMORY, Book of Pearls, The Snow Flake, The Ruby, Woman of the Bible, and many others may be found at

29 WALKER'S Book Store.

NOTE PAPER and Envelopes—a most excellent article for sale at

WALKER'S Book Store.

MENS SADDLES.—A. B. Miller offers for sale a few Men's and Ladies' Saddles at very low rates, call and see them. Also, 2 setts Fancy Buggy Harness. 22.

RIDING BRIDLES, Martingals, Shirrup Irons &c., &c., for sale low at

22 A. B. MILLER'S Niagara Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

S. & W. S. EDSALL, inform the public that they have commenced the manufacture of BOOTS & SHOES on an extensive scale, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. W. THAPP, whose long experience and undoubting acquaintance with the business, warrant them in saying that all Boots and Shoes made at this establishment will be of the best quality.

Custom Boots, custom work, made of the best Spanish Sole leather, warranted, offered by the case, at $30.00 per dozen.

Fine custom Kip and Calf Do, proportionately low.

They have now on hand and intend keeping a full assortment of

Ladies' Calf & Kip Boots; Children's do; Boys' do

Misses' Course and fine Brogans.

Fine coarse Boots, &c., &c.

☞ They offer to the trade, at the lowest prices Spanish Sole, Upper LEATHER, Kip, Calf, Lining and Binding Skins; also, a good assortment of SHOE FINDINGS; PEGS of all sizes, &c., &c.

Jan. 15, 1847. 29y.

INDIANA

LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

THE subscriber having become sole proprietor of the above Agency, will continue the business as a

GENERAL LAND AGENCY

in all its various branches, and tenders his services to the public for the *Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Payment of Taxes, Procuring of Patents*, and other services pertaining to a responsible and General Land Agency Business. He is provided with numerous and accurate Maps of different counties, and of the State—has personally visited the greater portion of Northern Indiana, and has numerous and careful correspondents, and is therefore prepared to furnish extensive and thorough information with regard to the ownership and location and value of lands, which will be deemed of great moment by to all who desire such information.

As agent for the owner, he offers for sale large bodies of valuable land, well adapted to farming purposes, situate as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Allen County	12,706	Noble County	5,817
Dekalb "	7,624	Whitley "	5,653
Steuben "	2,963	Huntington "	5,765
Lagrange "	963	Wabash "	7,762
Kosciusko "	5,420	Miami "	627
Blackford "	2,774	Carroll "	839
Jay "	360	Cass "	648
Wells "	4,289	Fulton "	1,283
Adams "	984	Marshall "	307
Elkhart "	720	White "	1,347
Wayne "	1,810	Montgomery "	320
Fountain "	697	Clinton "	287
Parke "	535	Marion "	320

The above lands will be sold for cash, or a part cash and the remainder on a reasonable credit. Title rendered indisputable.

He also offers for sale

A *Secret of Valuable Improved Farms*,

in the counties of Allen, Huntington, Lagro, Wabash, Pene and Marion. Prompt attention will be given to all communications from persons desiring to purchase.

Office at the sign of the "INDIANA LAND AGENCY," on Calhoun Street. JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, May 27, 1848. y47.

ROBERT HOOD, *Justice of the Peace and Notary Public*, for the present gives notice that he will at all times attend at his office (at the Mayor's office) on Clinton street in the city of Fort Wayne, where he will make *Deeds, Mortgages*, and other *Instruments of Writing* on reasonable terms, and attend to his official duties.

Fort Wayne, June 24, 1848. 52.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

DR. D. RISER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in Fort Wayne, and all who favor him with their custom may rely on prompt attention.

☞ Office.—On Columbia Street, next door to Thompson and Kitchen.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 21, 1848. 16

DOCTOR JONES having returned from Mexico, may be consulted by the Public at his Office on the door to the Doctor's Office, Clinton Street, (between Main and Columbia streets,) *Fort Wayne.* y6 August 12, 1848.

DR. JAMES W. DAILY, *Fort Wayne Indiana.* Office: From Rooms over Messrs. Brackenridge & Stapleford's Store, North west corner of Main and Columbia Streets.

DRS. AYRES & HOWAN will give their attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country, and will at any hour promptly attend to those who may wish their services.

Office, next door to H. H. Wilson & Co's store. Residence, one door south of the Spencer House.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1848.

DR. C. E. STURGIS, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery at his office on Columbia street. Those requiring his services will meet with prompt attention.

Fort Wayne, August 18th, 1847. 6tf

DR. S. S. THOMPSON, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Fort Wayne and vicinity. All who favor him with a call may rely on prompt attention.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of the building formerly occupied by Drs. Thompson & Sturgis, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business. y10.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

JOHN G. WALPOLE, *Attorney at Law*, Fort Wayne, Ind., will attend to any business entrusted to his care in the Court of Allen County, and in the Supreme and U. S. Court in Indianapolis.

Office on Calhoun Street, over B. Smith's store

Sept. 25, 1848. y13.

G. L. SITES, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. He will practice law in the Courts of the 6th Judicial Circuit, and will attend with promptness to any business entrusted to his care. Office: Second to room over T. K. Brackenridge's Store, corner Main and Calhoun st. 1y1c.

E. F. RANDALL, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery*, Fort Wayne Indiana. Office on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store

BRAKENRIDGE, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection, Settlement, or Securing of Debts, the payment of Taxes, Purchase and sale of Lands, and Examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, *Fort Wayne*
" A. Hamilton, "
" S. Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, "
" Allen Hamilton, *Indianapolis*,
" Richard Sutphen, *New York*.
" W. Hyslop, "
" Alex. Ross, "
" Jos. Jamieson, "
" J. D. & C. Jones, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

OFFICE near the Bank, north of the Treasurer's Office

EDWARD F. COLERICK, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection of Debts, the payment of Taxes, Purchase and sale of Lands, and Examination of Titles in North Western Indiana. ☞ OFFICE.—Room No. 1, Court House. Nov. 17—y.

W. SMITH & Co.

No. 3, JONES' BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IA.

DEALERS IN

Domestic & Fancy Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, FLOUR, SALT, *Fish, &c.*

Also, the best 28 Sole and Upper LEATHER just received. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

SALERATUS at wholesale or retail.

CASH at all times paid for WHEAT.

Storage and Forwarding.

THE Subscribers having a large and commodious WAREHOUSE are ready at all times, to attend to business in Storing, on reasonable terms. E. D. BARTLETT.

FT. WAYNE OIL MILL.

THE subscribers have completed their Oil Mill, and are now engaged in the manufacture of LINSEED OIL, and will constantly keep the article on hand, to sell by wholesale or retail. They also have OIL CAKE to sell—an excellent article to feed stock.

The highest price paid in Cash or Oil for Flax Seed. Farmers who wish to sow Flax Seed for the purpose of raising seed can be supplied on liberal terms.

RUDISILL & WOLFE.

March 24, 1846. y37

Ft. Wayne Woollen Factory.

RUDISILL & WOLFE having procured New Machinery for the MANUFACTURING of WOOL, inform their customers and the public in general that they will Manufacture Wool into

Sattinets or Full Cloth

of all kinds, on the most liberal terms, on shares or by pay. Those wanting their Wool manufactured must bring it in the fleece well washed.

May 6, 1848. y44

SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Walking Shoes, & Slippers—every variety—just rec'd at Mrs. DYKES' Fancy Store

SAWS. Mill, Cut, Hand, and Buck, of the best kind and cheapest Prices.

Sept. 28. ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.

Protection

Fire & Marine Insuran Company

THE subscriber has been appointed an Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company*, of Hartford, Conn., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is authorized to

Insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, Stables,

and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property

Against loss or damage by Fire.

The subscriber is also authorized to issue Policies on the most favorable terms

Against loss or damage on the cargoes of Steam, Keel, Canal, and Flat Boats, while navigating the Western Rivers, Lakes, and Canals.

On account of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to said Company, they have been enabled greatly to reduce their rates of Insurance, so that now every man has an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of these destructive elements.

Forms of Insurance, supplied to the subscriber, at the office, of John Hough, Jun., corner of Calhoun & Columbia Streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

R. D. TURNER,
Dec. 1, 1848. Ag't for the Indiana Land Agency

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN Appointed an agent for said company, is authorized to make every kind and manner of Insurance appertaining to Life Risks, for security in a number of years or for life, grant annuities, and confer endowments.

The provisions of the charter of said company are peculiarly favorable to the assured, containing many important privileges, which experience has proved may be safely granted, and which are deemed superior to any heretofore offered in this country.

Married women may insure the lives of their husbands, secure from the demands of creditors.

Creditors may insure their debtor, or debtors themselves, for the benefit of creditors.

The assured after a term of years may at any time surrender the policy and receive its equitable value in cash.

The subject of Life Insurance is attracting much attention in the Eastern States, and commends itself to the favorable consideration of all, as by this means a comfortable support may be left to the wife and children when misfortune comes upon them, and the husband and father is taken from their embrace by the cold hand of death.

Pamphlet explanatory of the uses and benefits arising from Life Insurances, will be furnished those wishing to be insured.

The undersigned is also agent for the

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

F. P. RUDAILL.

May 5, 1847. 49tf

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

3500 ACRES of the best land in Northern Indiana, situated in Allen County, Ind., seven miles west of Fort Wayne, immediately ON THE WABASH & ERIE CANAL, well watered and timbered—is offered for sale by the subscriber on very liberal terms and prices.

Also 150 acres situate in Marion Township, nine miles south of Fort Wayne, immediately on the Piqua road.

Also the west half of the south east quarter of section 17, town 32, north of range 15 east, in Springfield township, Allen county.

And a number of other tracts in this and the adjoining counties—all of which lands are well adapted to farming purposes, and are offered on the most liberal terms. For further information call on me at the Recorder's office in this city.

EDWARD F. COLERICK.

Fort Wayne, May 20, 1847. tf

John Hough, Jr.,

Attorney & Counsellor at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

WILL attend to all professional business entrusted to his care. He will continue the late business of Worthington & Hough, and give particular attention to the collecting and securing of debts; also to the sale of lands, payment of taxes, &c. in Northern Indiana.

Office at the sign of the "Indiana Land Agency," on Calhoun street

Commissioner of deeds for New York.

Notary Public.

May 27, 1848. y47.

There is no real occasion for sickness!

Dr. Ralph's Pills,

FOUNDED on the only principle on which a UNIVERSAL MEDICINE can safely and conscientiously be recommended to the world. They are fast superceding every other remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Acidity, Heartburn, Costiveness, all Impurities of the blood, Biliousness, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, the diseases of Western Climate, &c. The reason is obvious: they act on the

PERFECT ACCORDANCE WITH NATURE.

Their operation is exceedingly mild and pleasant, and if taken in accordance with the directions, which are remarkably plain and clear.

THEY CANNOT FAIL TO CURE

and to perfectly prevent disease as of every kind (see explanation of the new theory in the Ralphian) an invaluable paper which may be had gratis of the agents.) Their unexampled success in all the complaints of FEMALES, and those also attending pregnancy, is acknowledged by thousands.

NO FEMALE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

Testimonials of cures, of every disease the human system is liable to, often after all other means had failed, are consequently being received at the Central Office, N. Y. City.

Price 25 cents a box, with full directions, and Family packages at $1, (a which is much saving.)

J. B. Hanna, Fort Wayne, having been appointed general agent, will supply this celebrated medicine, wholesale and retail, on the same terms as at the Central Office.

June 13, 1848. y9

Read the following testimony from W. W. Stevens, principal of the Classical & Commercial Academy, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

"Having had repeated opportunities for the last fourteen years of witnessing the great benefits various persons have derived from the use of Doctor Ralph's Pills, and knowing Doctor J. Ralph to be a graduate of the University of Edinburg, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and of the Medical College of the State of New York; also a Physician of *Long, Extensive and successful Practice*, I cordially recommend said Pills to all who may be afflicted with diseases for which the Pills are recommended, believing they will perform all that is promised for them if the directions for using them be strictly followed.

W. W. STEVENS.

Fort Wayne, July, 1848.

"DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I would state that I have used Doctor Ralph's Pills in my family for something like ten years, and am satisfied that they are an excellent family Medicine. I have no doubt but that the most of them has at different times saved myself and family much sickness and expense.

HUGH MILLER."

To J. B. Hanna.

The above Pills can be had at wholesale of J. B. HANNA, General Agent at Fort Wayne.

They are also sold at retail by A. B. Miller, Grocer; E. D. Bartlett & Co.; La Grange, Grocer; C. R. Walker, Fort Wayne; DeFreez, Wolf Lake; Peter Helter, Eel River; Robert Dykes, Ontario; J. N. Alderman, May's Mills; L. S. Bayless, Bayless's Mills.

WANTED, 1,000 Bushels Wheat, 10,000 Flax Seed, and any kind of merchantable produce. We will buy, and pay the highest cash price.

RUDILL, WOLFE & Co.

DRESS GOODS.—A magnificent assortment of rich and beautiful DRESS SILKS, &c.

B. MASON.

Notice to Farmers and PRODUCE DEALERS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known CITY MILLS, in Fort Wayne, hereto fore run by *Hamilton & Williams*, take this method of saying to Manufacturers that they are prepared and ready to Flour promptly any quantity of Wheat, on the most reasonable terms.

Farmers who have *Custom Work or Grists* to grind will always find one or more Run of Stones in readiness for this purpose.

All kinds of *Bread Stuffs* and *Millfeed* at all times for sale.

CASH Paid for WHEAT at the Highest Rates.

HOAGLAND, COMSTOCK, & CO.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 23d, 1847. 1y8

Just Received.

THIS day a fresh lot of Vaughan's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. Those who have used this medicine can testify to its qualities better than we can by advertising two or three columns of nonsense. For sale by

A. B. MILLER,
Sole agent for Fort Wayne.

April 20, 1848.

THE First and Second Book of History for Children and Youth, for sale by

April 29th, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

PURE LIQUORS.

A Fresh supply of Pure Liquors for Medical use, consisting of Brandy, Gin, Port, Madeira, and Tenerriffe WINES, for sale at

WALKER'S Drug Store.

CASH FOR WHEAT AT NEW HAVEN.

A. B. MILLER will pay the highest Waynesboro price for WHEAT delivered at his warehouse at New Haven, Allen Co. Indiana

JUST received, a splendid lot of CONFECTIONARY. Also, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

June 3. J. A. COLERICK.

CITRON, a fine article, just received by

June 3 J. A. COLERICK.

TAMARINDS just received.

J. A. COLERICK.

SALAD OIL, pure and fresh.

J. A. COLERICK.

STATIONERY.

2000 Reams Cap Paper; 10,000 Quills 100 Letter " also a large stock of note and Fancy paper for sale by

C. R. WALKER.

THE latest spring Styles of PRINTS and DRESS GOODS, for sale at low prices by

C. R. WALKER.

WOODEN WARE, Willow Waggons, & Widow Cradles—splendid articles for sale by A. B. MILLER.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The largest and best variety in town, for sale by

May 27, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

PRINCIPE, Havanna, and Lana CIGARS for sale by J. A. COLERICK.

COD FISH & HERRING—Wholesale or Retail. J. A. COLERICK.

NINE SPERM OIL, for Lamps, one dollar per gallon. J. A. COLERICK.

No 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, an excellent article by the barrel or retail.

March 15, 1848. J. A. COLERICK.

DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR—For sale by the quantity or retail.

March 15, 1848. J. A. COLERICK.

WRAPPING PAPER from Hanna, Vander & Williams' Paper Mill, Lafayette,—all sizes—in store and for sale at Manufacturer's prices by J. B. HANNA.

2000 Lbs. Sp. Fl. INDIGO for sale cheap by H. B. REED

800 Lbs. Tartaric Acid and Sup. Carb. Soda of the best quality, for sale H. B. REED.

3000 Lbs. GLOVES. Also 100 lbs. CASSIA, for sale cheap by H. B. REED.

FISH OIL, Tanners Oil, and Neats Foot Oil, by the Bbl. or gallon.

H. B. REED.

SPELLING BOOKS—Webster's and McGuffey's Elementary, for sale wholesale and retail at WALKER'S

May 13, 1848. New Book Store.

FRENCH PERFUMERY—A fresh supply just received at WALKER'S.

1847. HARDWARE STORE. 1847.

JOS. J. & D. F. COMPARET,

Storage, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

At the foot of Columbia and Lafayette streets,

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Refer to

Sexton Sage & Co., New York.
Collins Brown & Co., Toledo, O.
Brownlee Brown & Co., "
G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. McCulloch, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Henry R. Colerick, "
Samuel Hanna, "
15tf Allen Hamilton, "

WINDOW GLASS.—Received per Canal Boat Erie 100 Boxes Window Glass of all sizes and of the best Brands, at a very small advance of the manufacturer prices

H. B. REED

Important to Farmers.

HORSE MILL

For Grinding Corn and Cob, Apples and Vegetables of every description.

C. F. FLETCHER informs the farmers of Allen and the neighboring counties that he is appointed agent for the sale of

Ware's Vegetable Grinder,

and has one now in operation at his residence, one mile east of Fort Wayne, where any person is at liberty to grind a load of Corn or Vegetables, and test its usefulness. He has the patterns on hand and can fill all orders on short notice, and at very reasonable rates.

This mill is made of Cast Iron, is extremely simple in its construction, durable, no liable to get out of repair, portable, and may be used with one or two horses. It will grind from seven to eight bushels of shelled corn and cobs per hour, so that less than 5 cts. per bushel of corn will be the cost. Also, it will grind from seven to ten bushels of corn in the ear; on trial we find that one and a half bushels of ears will make one bushels when ground, and one bushel of this chop will fatten cattle, hogs, &c., as fast as two bushels of ears fed in the ordinary manner. It grinds so as to increase the speed to three-five or forty revolutions per minute, and attached to steam or water power, it may be made to do five or six times this amount of work. It will grind from forty to fifty bushels of Apples, Potatoes, Turnips, Beets, or other Roots per hour, while the draught is light for one horse working at the end of a short sweep. The advantage and economy of using chopped feed is so well known to all good farmers, and it is so strongly recommended by all Agricultural Papers, that it is needless to dwell on it here.

Numerous certificates of the great value and usefulness of this mill could be published, the following are selected:

Michiana, January 3rd, 1845.

This is to certify that we have seen Wards Vegetable Grinder just in operation by Hank & Hamlin at this place, and are satisfied of its utility, and can therefore recommend it as an improvement worthy the attention of the farmers in our country.

A. McMILLAN,
ORLANDO HURD,
H. H. JUDKINS,
S. P. LEE

I have been making and selling the above mentioned machines in the Germantown of Montgomery Co., Ohio, and they are liked very much; indeed the testimony of all who have used them, is that they are just the thing needed by the farmers.

BENJAMIN WILHELM.

I concur with the above recommendations, and have also seen it in operation with all sizes and found it to perform well in grinding the cobs and every article.

WM. GILLILAND, *Agent for Mishawaka Furnace.*

September 23, 1848. 3m12.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—Gent's White Kid and Silk Gloves—an indispensable article on certain *interesting occasions*. Just received, by

Sept. 6. MRS. DYKES.

HATS! HATS!—A few fashionable Kossuth Hats will be sold as low as the can be bought in New York at retail; call at A. B. Miller, Niagara Store, and see for yourselves.

CALICOES a rich and fashionable assortment from 6d. to 25c., for sale by

Nov. 13. F. D. LAFLIN & Co.

COTTON YARN.—Long skein of all numbers, for sale by

Dec. 23. BARNETT & NELSON.

MUSLINS.—Good yard wide Muslin for 6½ cts per yard at B. MASON'S.

SHAWLS.—A splendid lot of White Crape, Silk, Barage, and other fashionable Shawls just received, and offered very cheap

B. MASON.

LADIES' and Children's SHOES, Gaiters, and Slippers—all sorts and sizes—just received by B. MASON.

BONNET TRIMMINGS.—Just received a superb and fashionable assortment of Ribbons, Artificials, and other Trimmings.

May 6. B. MASON.

TANNER'S OIL.—A large supply of Tanner's Oil can always be found at the Niagara Store, where it will be sold at the lowest figure. A. B. MILLER.

HEMLOCK TANNED, Spanish Sole Leather, &c., &c. constantly on hand at the Niagara Store, and sold at the lowest market rates, by A. B. MILLER.

Seasoned Lumber.

A. B. Miller is receiving a choice lot of Seasoned Poplar or White Wood Lumber from his Mills in Noble County, and has now on hand a few thousand feet of Siding.

Persons desiring such lumber will please call at the Niagara Store.

A. B. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 12, 1848.

Fire Engine and Carding Machine

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, having he re appointed agent for an extensive manufactory of Fire Engines, Carding Machines &c. is prepared to fill all orders that may be given him. The engines and machines are warranted, and will be afforded of any size and power. Results on a liberal credit, or at a discount for cash. Inquire at he "Indiana Land and Tax Agency," Calhoun st.

June 1 (48) JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

EXPRESS.

Leo Woolen Factory.

HAVING erected and furnished a large WOOLEN FACTORY at HAMILTON'S MILLS, on the little St. Joseph river, in Cedar Creek Township, Allen County, Indiana and fitted the same with a superior new double

Carding Machine

of the most approved kind, I am prepared to card all the wool that is brought to me in a good and proper manner, and warrant all the work to be well done.

Wool can be left in Fort Wayne at the store of JAMES M. HAMILTON, and the rolls will be returned there promptly in good order and proper condition without any charge.

Wool and all kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for carding, not refusing the *dimes* when convenient.

People coming from a distance can have their wool carded immediately.

Fulling, Dyeing, & Cloth Dressing

done in the best workmanlike manner. All work done by me is warranted to be done in a proper workmanlike manner.

JAMES ENSEY.

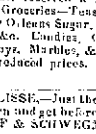
May 13, 1848. (448)

FRESH GROCERIES.

MRS. DYKES has just received a stock of fine fresh Family Groceries—Teas, Coffee, Loaf, Crushed, and New Orleans Sugar, Molasses, Sauces, Tobacco, &c. Candies, Oranges, Figs, &c. Children's Toys, Marbles, &c. All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

May 6, 1848

WHITE CRAPE LISSE.—Just the article for Veils. Call in and get before it is all gone. ORFF & SCHWEGMAN.



THE subscriber takes this method